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Contains—1, Anglo-Indian Literature. 2, My Wife. 3, Colonies and Colonisation. 4, "Cui Bono?"—Song of the "Saturday Review." 5, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund, Chapter III. 6, The Court at Biarritz. 7, The Chief Towns of Sind: their Commerce, Ports, &c. 1. Tatta (concluded). 8, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapters III. IV 9, Secular Sermons by Sir Chabook Sham. II. "De Sapientia." 10, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune. Chapter VI. 11, Raising Niggers. 12, Recklessness. 13, Showers of Fish. 14, A Slave State Song. 15, Okamundel: a Tale. Chapters XVI. XVII. 16, A Legend of Liebenstein. 17, Nirgis: or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXIV. to XXVI. 18, University Intellectual Characteristics. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in May. 20, Domestic Difficulties. 21, A Tragedy of Niagara. 22, Correspondence: and Replies to Correspondents. 23, Literary Notices—The Indian Annals of Medical Science; Report of the Bombay City Mission for 1862; Reports of the Bombay Diocesan Committee for 1860 to 1862; The Prabhu Rupee Calendar for 1863-64; Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage;—The Brigantine; Memoirs of Queen Christina; Beautiful for Ever; Sylvia's Lovers; Entanglements; Life in the South; A Foggy Night at Oxford. 24, Home Politics and Literature—April. 25, Indian Retrospect—May. 26, Turf Calendar of India for 1862-63 (concluded).

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16 in England, Rs. 20; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POLLEXFEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.

Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.

Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.

Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The property of the Dekkan Oil Press Company,

CONSISTING of a pair of BRAMAH HYDRAULIC PRESSES, with a set of Pumps, a Bruising Machine, and their respective fittings: the whole consigned to order by Craig, Fullerton & Co., of Paisley. Also, a number of Oil Tanks, and Cans of sizes.

The above, with the Land and Premises, which are eligibly situated, are worthy the attention of speculators. For particulars apply to W. LESTER, Manager.

Poona, 26th May 1863.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kaduganawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccudum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain Pope, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

Captain Pope, having landed a number of packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for LANDING CARGOES of the Steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

For full particulars regarding this Tender, apply to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Carnac Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the BOMBAY CLUB, will take place at 4 P.M., on MONDAY 13th July, at the Club-room.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Bombay Club, 8th June 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 13th May last, a reduction of 47½ per cent. was declared on the current annual premiums of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 2½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, on the Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 paid, making Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India, holding Shares upon which Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 per Share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon each such share (making Rs. 87-4-4 or £8 per Share paid) on or before the 14th July next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 14th July, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, have this day transferred, assigned, and set over unto DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, all and singular, the beneficial interest and good-will of me, the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, in the business of the Clarendon Family Hotel at Byculla, and also all the book and other debts, stock in trade, goods, articles, and things belonging thereto.

It is requested that all the debts due by the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE on account of the said Hotel, may be preferred forthwith to the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, who will discharge the same, and that all outstandings and debts due to the said business may be paid to the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, who are authorised to receive and give discharges for the same.

The interest and liability of the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE in the said business having ceased from this day, he will not be liable for the debts which may from this day be incurred on account of the said Hotel, but the same shall be payable and the outstandings recovered by the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE.
DADABHOY NUSSERWAJEE.
[illegible]
MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

Dated this first day of June 1863.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs. Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.),* Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "sets" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash......Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash......Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash......Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete	50	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles	90	0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs	120	

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl	175	0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design	190	0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives	per dozen Rs.	22	0
Dessert Knives	„ „	17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	„	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto		7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four	4	0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish)	20	0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover	40	0
ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs.	70	0
SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs.	50	0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to	18	0
BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to	30	0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

PATTERNS.

	Plain.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks ℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons „	27	42	42	4	36
Dessert Spoons „	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... „	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... „	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. „	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. „	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... „	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles „	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... „	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle...... „	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle...... „	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... „	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... „	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	8
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0
A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.		

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full Sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

	Plain.	Linear.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— 12 Table Spoons.... 12 Table Forks.... 12 Dessert Spoons.. 12 Dessert Forks... 12 Tea Spoons...... 4 Salt Spoons...... 6 Egg Spoons....... 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle....... 2 Sauce Ladles.... 2 Gravy Spoons.... 1 Sugar Spoon ... 1 Butter Knife ...	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:— 6 Table Spoons... 6 Table Forks .... 6 Dessert Spoons. 6 Dessert Forks... 6 Tea Spoons...... 2 Salt Spoons...... 3 Egg Spoons ... 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle...... 1 Sauce Ladle...... 1 Gravy Spoon ... 1 Sugar Spoon ... 1 Butter Knife ...	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of [illegible] Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White-Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Forrest, Barr, the well known Glasgow Engineers, and that they are now prepared to register orders on the most favorable terms for all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, Steam Engines, Tools, Cranes, and Hoisting Machinery, Water Wheels, Bridges, Iron Houses, Iron Hooping, &c.

Bombay, June 1863. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—The Half-Yearly Subscription, in advance, to the SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, falls due at our Office, on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on FRIDAY the 26th instant, a quantity of Confiscated Goods will be sold at the Town Custom House, comprising Persian, and Country Tobacco, Snuff, Tortoise Shells, Ivory Bangles, inlaid with gold, Country Scented Oil, Sponges, Black Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Goa Spirits, Country Liquor, Goorakoo, Catguts, Silk and Worsted Waist Belts, Gold and Silver Ornaments, viz. a Gold Chain, Silver Buttons, Armlet, and Gold Earrings, Silk Lace and Handkerchiefs, White Copperware, Checked Flannel, and other Miscellaneous Articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the Articles to be cleared away on or before the third day after the Sale, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 8th June 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs.	21	0	per dozen.	
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado......	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateau Margux	„	„ 34
Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ... do ......Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—		
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	„	„ 33
MOSELLE do { do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„	„ 18
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	„ 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	„
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	„ 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica...	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London......	„	„
Do......Hollands, in cases...	„	„
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Mounie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.

The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dotouna, near Simla.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill if required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance as the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment

Terms—Cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April, 1863.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear,*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. Lake begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 16*th June* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearl Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	125 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	24 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	50 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	112 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,800 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,600 prem. [per share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 12,000 prm. [per share.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 250 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 dist.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	99½
New Five per Cent. Loan	109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 16-12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)..........£2 5s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed) ....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed) ....£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
To China ....
To Clyde .... } No enquiry.
To Hull ....
To Calcutta and back..........Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (15th June 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 482 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 482 to 485
New Oomravuttee	" 440 to 445
New Compta	" 455 to 460
New Dharwar Sawginned	" 565 to 570
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veraval	" 450 to 460
New Khandeish	" 430 to 435
New Poratchee	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 465 to 470
New Mangalore	" 455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black "	32 to 33
and White) .... "	37 to 38
Niger .... "	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
On demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.

Hours of business.......... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

[illegible] will grant Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] in London and Bombay.
[illegible] 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY;

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ....2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 0d. "
On Demand ....1s. 11⅝d. "
On France 6 months' sight.........frs. 2-56 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2-53 " "
On Demand .... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON..............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND..........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland .... } On demand ...1s. 11⅝d. do.
On Ireland..........

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 12th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11⅝d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 9th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.......... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight.......... 2s. 0½d.
" 3 months' sight.......... 2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight.......... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight.......... 1s. 11⅞d.
" On demand.......... 1s. 11⅝d.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 15th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities .... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 4 ditto. ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto. ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. ....1s. 11⅞d. do.
On demand ....1s. 11⅝d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 14	Gazelle	Nacoda	Zanzibar 24 May.
15	Coringa (s)	Blackmore	Bussorah 31 May.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Gazelle*, from Zanzibar.—18 natives.

Per Steamer *Coringa*, from Persian Gulf.—Mr. Ashdown; Esau bin Khalifa; and 29 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Sarawak*, J. Vaughan, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 15TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Morayshire.—1 box Working Boxes; 2 boxes Indian Ollmanstores, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Bucephalus.—100 bags Surseeseed, 150 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Bhutta Lala; 13 bags Coffee, 13 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Crescent.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Varesy Mallijee; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

Bavelaw.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Tikumjee Velljee and Co.

Bulwark.—62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Cooverjee Cowasjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Coverjee Premjee.

South.—215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Govind Hurry; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Ambrose.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.

Venus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Africana.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Vusunjee Mussy.

Sir Charles Napier.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Cowasjee Jehangir.

Douglas Castle.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Excellent.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Albion.—500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Pursotum Sewjee and Co.; 500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Narron Wethumjee.

Auchneagh.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Margaret Blair.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Nurbalram Mooljee; 500 bags Surseeseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Sam Mandel.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narielvala.

Africana.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Forganhall.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber.

Americana.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Golalchund Motechund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Herachund.

Scotland.—1 case Chinaware; 1 case Books and Clothes, A. Bell and Co.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—180 bales Coiryarn, 450 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Jeathabhoy Nemchund; 1 trunk Country Handkerchieves, 63½ corges, Cooverjee Rustomjee; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pursotum Herachund; 20 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Neusy and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—38 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Joomkha; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Joravurmull Sewlall; 2½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Natha Sons and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	Do.
3. Dalhousie	Kurrachee.
4. Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
5. Hugh Rose	Bombay Harbour.
6. Snake	Bombay Harbour.
7. Zenobia	Bombay Harbour.
8. Hornet (s) Dayman	Bombay Harbour.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading.]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co. (c. l. June 8)
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. l. May 13)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tate—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Biamantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co (c. l. May 19)
1133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
609 Douglas Castle—[illegible] (c. l. May 12)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
[illegible]
1069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. May 28)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
683 Lowchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
510 Margaret Blair, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. June 9)
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
455 Pioneer (s), R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
973 Rajah of Cochin.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K., Nixon & Co. (c.l. May 27)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR HAVRE.

401 Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. June 6)
366 Mina, Nordstran. (c. l. May 28)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

702 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.

743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.

559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 21)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
933 St. Bernard, Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee. (c. l. June 10)
1265 Zuleika (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.

565 Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, T. Brady—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c.l. June 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

366 Alexandres, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 20)

FOR NEW YORK.

792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.

498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR COCHIN.

84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c.l. May 28)
394 Kurrachee (s), A. Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 12)

FOR RANGOON.

648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass. (c. l. June 4)

FOR MUTIAH.

430 Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.

MOULMAIN.

550 Impulse, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMHERST FOR ORDERS.

1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1200 Salsette, W. H. King.—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
655 Ally, Robinson.
97 Amatool Rahamon, Nacoda—H. Abdool L. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
411 Avenier, Barreyne—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
Coringa (s), F. Blackmoore—B. I. S. N. Co.'s.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie—Lawrence & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
853 England, Robson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
H. I. M. St. Forbin (s), Limon.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
Gazelle, Nacoda.
1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
647 Grefve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
H. I. M. St. Japan (s), Hay.
320 John Kerr, Sweeper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
155 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
396 Kent, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
756 Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow.—David Sassoon & Co.
1128 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
446 Montrose, Niemane—Peel Cassels & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.
960 Octavia, F. Bristow—Forbes & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
938 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
Sirocco, Robison.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
784 St. Hilda, Logan—Wallace & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Leckie & Co. (For sale.)
450 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1345 Zoboah, Powell, Coupland & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
2000 Columbian, Beasley.
1200 Norna, Bain.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
883 Punjaub, Smith—Fleming & Co.
299 Tamar, Ross—McIver & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

790 Surate, Blenet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

597 Harvest Home, Dickey.
512 Marinus, Keenan—Fleming & Co.
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea, (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
740 Ramillies, Deroy—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall—McIver & Co.
552 Cœur de Leon, Forster—Fleming & Co.
450 Glenfalloch, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.
263 Sphynx, Davison—Passmore & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Lay, Ensign, 9th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Mhow.
Sangster, Lieut. T. H., 106th Regt., on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Glasspoole, Captain, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.
Bacon, Major, Brigade Major, from leave, from Matheran.
Cullen, Assistant Surgeon D., 17th Lancers, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Tofft, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Mayne, Lieut. R. G., S. M. Horse, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 15TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 12th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

Quarter Master Serjeant Quin, 29th Regt. Madras N. I., arrived from Saugor and proceeding to Madras on leave, is attached to H. M.'s 103rd Regt., until he has completed his arrangements for his passage.

Major Bacon, Brigade Major, having returned from leave of absence, will resume charge of his duties from this date.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 13th June 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery, (21st Brigade.)—Captain P. D. Marett, from 13th March 1863 to 12th March 1865.

33rd Regt.—Captain Fanshawe, from 30th April to 30th June 1863, in extension, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

General List.—Ensign H. A. Lay, attached to 9th Regt. N. I., from 8th June to 8th July 1863, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Martin, Acting Adjutant 2nd Regt. Sind Horse, from 9th to 30th June 1863, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

DEATH.

At Tardeo, on the 15th June, Miss Lumsden, Superintendent of the Scottish Ladies' School.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

SINDE MAILS.

Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SINDE.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

[illegible] after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 8TH TO THE 14TH JUNE (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
June 8	29.621	29.535	80.4	82.2	77.7	78.5	× 5	0.10
" 9	29.610	29.527	79.4	86.0	77.4	78.9	None.	0.02
" 10	29.682	29.610	79.8	81.0	77.6	78.0	"	1.21
" 11	29.699	29.637	79.0	86.6	76.8	80.5	"	1.06
" 12	29.703	29.627	79.2	85.6	77.0	79.2	"	0.07
" 13	29.701	29.637	79.4	82.5	77.3	78.0	"	4.00
" 14			Sun	day.				2.34

June 8.—Densely clouded with nimbi; lightning, rain, strong wind and lunar halo.
" 9.—Clouded with nimbi; light rain, and strong wind.
" 10.—Clouded with nimbi; cirro cumuli and cirri, rain and strong wind.
" 11.—Clouded with nimbi; light rain; gusts of wind.
" 12.—Densely clouded with nimbi; light rain.
" 13.—Overcast with nimbi; heavy fall of rain.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1863.

New Moon..........Tuesday 16d. 0h. 27.3m. P. M.
First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 3h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	16	Venus sets at 9h.35.	5 23	6 36	11 10	11 28	Date 13th June. Time—9h. 2m. 37s.
Wed.	17	St. Alban, M.	5 24	6 37	11 48	0 8	
Thur.	18	Mars rises at 8h. A.M.	5 24	6 37	0 26	0 44	
Fri.	19	Mars sets at 9-6 P.M.	5 24	6 37	1 1	1 17	
Sat.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	1 34	1 51	
Sun.	21	3rd Sun. after Trinity.	5 25	6 38	2 8	2 26	
Mon.	22	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 25	6 38	2 44	3 3	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 16*th.*—Bengal, Chief Presidency, 1773.—Battle of Ligny, 1815.
Wednesday 17*th.*—Addison died, 1719.—First Steam-boat from Bristol to New York, 1838.—Lord Bentinck died, 1839.—Lord Canning died, 1862.
Thursday 18*th.*—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Friday 19*th.*—William IV. died, 1837.
Saturday 20*th.*—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.
Sunday 21*st.*—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Monday 22*nd.*—Peace proclaimed with France, 1815.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 9	LAHORE	June 3
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 21	MADRAS	June 10
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 23
COCHIN	May 30	MEERUT	June 9
CALCUTTA	June 6	OUDH	May 30
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 30
CEYLON	June 3	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June 6	RANGOON	May 14
FRANCE	May 20	SUEZ	May 27
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1863.

THE debate in Parliament raised by Mr. Danby Seymour on the subjects of the sale of waste lands in India, and the redemption of the land tax, though without result as regards the useless resolution offered to the House of Commons for acceptance, and afterwards withdrawn, has still good done service. In an indirect way, it has had the effect, of clearing the air on a question on which there has been more of angry discussion, with little knowledge, than on any other topic connected with India that has been debated for years. The old narrow selfish policy of the defunct East India Company, in discouraging the settlement of Europeans in the interior who were unconnected with the public service, gave rise to the most extraordinary misconceptions on the subject, by contriving to shroud everything connected with it, in mystery and darkness. Much light, however, was let in upon it by Mr. Ewart's Colonization Committee which sat in 1858, and under the pressure of this committee, and on the force of the evidence taken before it, Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State, issued his famous inquiry despatch dated 31st December 1858. In this despatch the Governor-General was commended to give the important questions of which it treated, his "earnest and early consideration," and was moreover particularly requested that in any suggestions or recommendations which he might submit, he was to be especially careful not to confine them to such as "may be calculated for the exclusive advantage of European settlers, and which cannot be equally participated in by the agricultural community generally." Lord Canning, after taking three years to inquire and consider, never reported at all, but proceeded to act, in the face of instructions received to the contrary, and published his well known resolution on the subject in the *Calcutta Gazette* in October 1861. The publication of these resolutions in England produced an effect of the most extraordinary character. The press every where, with hardly a dissenting murmur, welcomed them as if a new Eldorado had been discovered, and Indian Waste Land Associations sprung up, got talked about, and speculated upon, much as if we were about to reproduce all the follies of another Mississippi scheme, or a revised edition of the South Sea Bubble! Manchester was in extacies on the subject, as it was never doubted that now, at all events, cotton could be grown and produced to any extent. While India and England were in raptures about the Governor-General's resolutions, the Secretary of State, with his Council, had to consider how these ill-considered resolutions that the unthinking world seemed frantic about, could best be carried into effect for the advantage of the European capitalists who might be inclined to embark in this new field opened to European enterprise, while the interests of native proprietors were at the same time carefully protected. The result of these deliberations was the famous despatch of the 9th July last from the Secretary of State, against which such an ignorant outcry has been raised. A careful and honest examination of this excellent despatch, on which so much odium has been heaped, showed that it really differed but in few points from the resolutions of Lord Canning, and where it did do so, it was only to set right the serious blunders and oversights the Government of India had committed.

Sir Charles Wood most wisely insisted on the survey of all waste land being made prior to the sale, and that the sale by auction should be general. Lord Canning's Government—in the extreme haste of its resolutions, always so characteristic of little speed—made the serious mistake of passing resolutions that might have been upset and would not have been respected in the courts of law, and what a humiliating position for the Supreme Government to be placed in! The inconvenience and the absurdity of Lord Canning's plan of selling waste land, without a survey, is happily illustrated in the case of the land sold in Central India to a Mr. Meek by the Commissioner against the spirit indeed of Lord Canning's resolutions. Sir Charles Wood, said the Commissioner "had disposed of a large tract of land at the price of 6*d*. an acre. The fault, however, was that 16,000 acres were sold, and nobody knew at all where they were, or whether it was all in one lot, or in sixteen different lots. If Mr. Meek was at liberty to go and pick out 16,000 acres wherever he pleased, it was obvious that nobody else could buy an acre of land in that district. Therefore it would be a clear gain, in point of time, that a previous survey should take place." The Secretary of State also mentioned the case of a sale in Oude, which illustrates appositely the point we have been considering. He says "a gentleman purchased some waste land in Oude, and being anxious to take possession, [illegible] servant there for that purpose, [illegible] discovered he had put his servant into land which he had not bought. Would it not have been better, that the gentleman, beforehand, should have been able to ascertain precisely what land was his? Indeed he could not conceive anything more unbusinesslike than buying a piece of land without knowing where it was." It is very extraordinary, and very discreditable alike, to the Home Government and the Local Indian Governments, that at the present moment there really seems to be no accurate or reliable information on the subject of what can fairly be deemed waste land in India. On this subject Lord Stanley says:—"As to waste lands, some doubts had been raised concerning their extent, value and general importance. He had never been altogether able to satisfy his mind on that point. He had never seen, and did not believe that there existed, any calculation showing the quantity of lands in India which might fairly be deemed waste. There could be no question, however, that it was at present practically unlimited. In the Neilgherries, Bengal, Oudh, Burmah, on the slopes of the Himalyas, and in parts of the interior, which so far from being surveyed, had not yet been explored, the amount of uncultivated land was infinitely greater than any number of settlers were likely to require." Sir Charles Wood says:—"With regard to waste lands, there were three descriptions of them. There were waste lands, properly so called, which had never been claimed by any body, and which were entirely at the disposition of the Government; there were also waste lands in which the Government, from forfeiture or other causes, had acquired proprietory rights; and there were the lands which had been owned by some persons at some time, but which had bee left lying uncultivated and waste. The largest portions of waste lands were of the last description, and they might be sold under the resolutions. But a very small portion, however, of the waste lands were of any immediate value for practical purposes. * * The Governor-General in his despatch said that the amount of unoccupied land ready at the disposal of Government was so extremely small, as to be of no practical importance in considering how the cotton production of India could be increased. The Governor of Madras said that only a small portion of the waste lands could be regarded as applicable to the purpose of settlers; and the Governor of Bombay said that the land available was of the poorer sort, and where there were large tracts, they were in a climate unsuited for Europeans. According to these testimonies, the land immediately available for cultivation was extremely small but that it might be brought into cultivation in due time he would not for a moment dispute." Thus we have a serious difference, in opinion, between the two public men in England who might be supposed to be the best informed on a point where there ought to have been no difference at all. The Home Government should require the various local Governments in India to have all waste lands, of every description, within their respective limits, mapped out and described in a general way. Every local Government has it in its power to do so, and if proper pressure were put upon them by the Home authorities, we should soon posses such reliable information on the subject as would at once be a boon to the public, and prevent Secretaries of State from giving different opinions on simple matters of fact where there ought not to be room for two opinions. After all, however, as Lord Stanley well observed, "This was not so much a question whether one set of regulations or another should be adopted. The main point was to impress upon officials in India that the Government here attached real importance to the carrying out of their plans. The best system might come to nothing if it were worked by persons who were not interested in bringing it to a successful issue, and if the regulations adopted, whatever they may be, were not worked fairly and liberally, that which all desired to see, the introduction of European capital and enterprise into India would not be brought about." It is for Sir Charles Wood to see that this warning does not pass unheeded, by requiring the Indian officials to show by their acts. that all their professions of zeal to carry out the views of the Home Government on this important question, are to be something more than fair and plausible words.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*

GALLE, 14*th June*, 6-10 P.M.

Steamer *John Bright*, from China, passed by; destination unknown.

MADRAS, 15*th June*, 1-10 A.M.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

PONDICHERRY, 15*th June*, 11-2 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle, anchored.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15*th June*, 2-45 P.M.

Arrived steamer *Madras*, from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th May, and King George's Sound 2nd June. Hostilities in New Zealand have been resumed, the natives of Taranaks after warning, waylaid the military escort, and shot dead, and afterwards tomahawked, Doctor Hope, Lieut. Fragett, and six privates of the 57th Regiment. No provocation had been given, and the assault was unexpected. The news of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark was celebrated throughout Victoria with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty. Parliamentary business has been interrupted to a considerable extent by the rejoicings. The steamers *Comet* and *Citizen*, purchased for the river and local trade in New Zealand, have not been heard of. It is supposed that both these vessels have gone down with all on board. Coffee, Ceylon plantation, 12d. Sugar, declined. Metals, little alteration.

LOCAL.

The C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Indore*, Captain Browne, which leaves our harbour this day for China, carries on board seven hundred and forty-nine chests of Malwa Opium, and the following Passengers:—Mr. Sorabjee Dossabhoy, two sons, and servant; and sixty-five Deck.

ESCAPE FROM THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—On Saturday morning last, between one and two o'clock, four native prisoners made their escape from the House of Correction by climbing over the wall into the public road. Their names are Golab Khan Mahomed Khan, Deen Mahomed Poona, Acbar Ali Peer Mahomed, and Ali Ahmed; the first two were severally undergoing sentence of imprisonment for four years, and the other for three years and eighteen months respectively. They have not as yet been apprehended, though the Marshall of the Jail has been making every search for them.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SHIP "SULIMAN SHAW."—For the last two or three days there has been a rumour that a large vessel has been lost to the northward of Bombay. It appears that the ship *Suliman Shaw*, which left Bombay on the 19th of last month, was lying at anchor off Versova north of the port with all sails lost. The supercargo of the vessel arrived here on Friday and reported as above. The Indian Navy ship *Coromandel* was despatched on Saturday afternoon with the supercargo to the spot. On arriving there, no signs of the vessel being visible, nor even ten miles further to the northward of the position of the vessel, the *Coromandel* returned on Sunday, and no further intelligence has been received since. The steamer *Indore*, which was to have left yesterday in the afternoon in search of the *Suliman Shaw*, has been detained till this day in consequence of some of her pipes being out of order.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP "PATTERSON."

THE following Notification, dated the 15th June, published in the Marine Department, has been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

"The Governor in Council has been pleased, in pursuance of Act I of 1859, Section C, to appoint N. W. Oliver, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Capt. W. C. Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship *Patterson*, while on her voyage to London, on the morning of the 5th instant."

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office this day.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of one Antoo Jotee. It appeared from the evidence of one Humy Raghooba, that on Friday last, at about 12 o'clock, he went to his warehouse at Sad Tad to receive goods from the Bunder. At about one o'clock [illegible] deceased came upstairs with a bundle of coir over his head. Witness told him where to put the coir, and to take care as there was a trap-door in the floor. Immediately afterwards the deceased fell headlong through the trap-door.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of fracture of the skull, accidentally caused by falling through a trap-door in a warehouse at Mandavee Bunder."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 14*th June* 1863.

GALLE.—Moderate winds, fine day, Ther. 82°.
GOA.—Rainy, wind light, S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, strong wind S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine wind S.W. Ther 85°.
PAUMBEN.—Fine variable winds. Ther. 88°.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 13th June 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital ....Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits .... "	4,248,201
Other Deposits .... "	14,585,291
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding...... "	461,625
Rest .... "	873,538
Rupees...	25,393,655

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.	3,960,577
Credit Accounts on do. do. ... "	1,535,655
Bills discounted .... "	9,815,216
Dead Stock .... "	489,796
Balances with Branches and Agents ... "	3,777,617
Government Reserve—Cash.......... "	248,201
Cash and Currency Notes .... "	5,566,593
Rupees...	25,393,655

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	613,755
An increase in other Deposits of	1,274,564
A decrease in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	38,796
An increase in the Rest of	28,329
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of..........	863,030
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of ...	710,109
A decrease in Bills Discounted of	143,243
A decrease in Dead Stock of	157
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of..........	780,709
A decrease in Government Reserve of.........	613,756
An increase in cash and currency notes of...	6,150

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 13, 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Three Parsee Dubashes by name Pallonjee Framjee, Peeroshaw Cursetjee, and Ruttonjee Cursetjee, were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Mr. Charles Basset Knipe.

Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the prosecution

Dr. Dallas appeared for the defendants.

Mr. C. B. Knipe said,—I live in the Grant Buildings. I am a freight broker. I know the defendants. On the 6th June, I went to Messrs. Ewart Latham's screws on business. I went to obtain measurement of cotton belonging to Messrs. J. S. Moore and Company. The first defendant accompanied me. They did not agree with me as to measurement, whereupon he abused me. A peon named Wittoo Mucker was there he saw what took place. I remonstrated with them, when he lifted his fist to my face and touched my person, whereupon a scuffle took place. At the end of the scuffle I went for the head clerk of Messrs. Moore and Company to witness their conduct in the measurement. The first defendant went to his office, whereupon the second and third defendants rushed upon my person and struck me on my face, head and back of my neck. The first defendant assisted them. Hurrychund Mahadeo, and Rustomjee and Wittoo were present. They then ran for the police to have me taken up. In the second assault all four were concerned.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas.—I gave no cause for this assault. I mean by saying defendant No. 1 touching my person, that he touched the hair about my face. He touched my moustachios. I mean by the scuffle I struck him. I swear No. 1 struck me in that manner. I gave him several blows, and he did the same. One of the defendants bled from the blows received from me. Nos. 2 and 3 rushed upon me without saying anything. No. 2 struck me on the forehead with his fist, No. 3 struck me on the back of my ear. No. 1 kicked me on my left thigh. Other blows I received on my chest and one in my hand. Nos. 2 and 3 inflicted blows on my chest, and abused me. It is a common dodge with natives to run for the police. I leave other people to say if I am a good tempered man. Defendants asked me to beg their pardon. I did not make an apology to Pallonjee in presence of Mr. Butler.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—My temper is not good enough to be set upon by three Parsees, and to keep my hands to myself.

The witnesses for the prosecution and defence were examined at considerable length, and the cross charge against Mr. Knipe was also gone into.

The Magistrate said that there was a row between the parties, but the question was who began it? His Worship said that the best way to decide the case was that the prosecutor and the defendants be bound over to keep the peace towards each other, in the sum of five hundred rupees, for six calendar months.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Charles Bennet, and James Stewart, seamen of the Ship *Conway*, were placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Mr. Spence, Master of the ship *Conway*, it appeared that on the 11th day of June, at about three o'clock P. M., he ordered the second defendant to go in the boat to the *Camperdown*, which vessel was in want of assistance. The defendant No. 2 said he would not go on board another ship to work. Mr. Spence then told him that he had come on board to obey all lawful commands: he said that the order given was not a lawful command. The first defendant refused to obey the orders of the chief mate.

Defendants stated they would go back to their duty.

The Magistrate ordered the defendants to be sent on board.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for further hearing and final disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

18 Maljee Sewjee and others *vs.* Bhimjee Ookerda and others.
36 Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadurshaw *vs.* Manockjee Framjee Mapla.
1 Madowjee Heerjee *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer and others. (Part heard).
49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar and others *vs.* Goolam Moideen bin Mahomed Syed Rogay and another.
59 Oomersey Welljee and others *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.
60 Tatia Madowjee *vs.* Bhageertheebai widow.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Late Supreme Court File.

Cause for trial.

Becherdass Manchund *vs.* Ramchundra Runsord.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

27 Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara.
35 Moorarjee Cursondass *vs.* Wittuldass Goverdhundass and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 15th June 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 15*th June* 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Ragojee Ruttonjee.

Mr. Scoble opposed this insolvent, who, he said, had been committed for forgery and misappropriation of monies belonging to the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Connon, who appeared on behalf of the insolvent, stated that the Company had funds of the insolvent's more than sufficient to meet the debts of the opposition; in fact, they were largely his debtors. He should therefore pray for the insolvent's discharge.

His Lordship said that after the criminal charge had been settled, the matter of the debts of the insolvent could be investigated. The law was, that civil rights were suspended until the criminal charge had been disposed of. The insolvent's case would be in no way prejudiced by its standing over. The only question was, whether the case should be adjourned *sine die*, or to any fixed day.

Mr. Scoble said as it might be reasonably supposed that the Criminal Sessions would terminate previous to August, he would apply that the case be heard on the first Court day in that month.

Mr. Connon applied that the interim order might be continued. The insolvent, he said, was out on substantial bail.

Mr. Scoble said the bail on the criminal charge would serve also the opposing creditors.

His Lordship conceded the order, and postponed the further hearing of the case to the 3rd August.

In re Jetha Dhoongersee.

Mr. Scoble supported the insolvent.

Mr. Cooper opposed.

Mr. Scoble applied for an interim order, for which he said regular notice had been given.

Mr. Cooper said that the insolvent had been guilty of fraud, and opposed him on behalf of Creditor No. 1. The grounds of the opposition were on the face of the Schedule. There was one item of Rs. 1,000 expended on account of his nephew's marriage. He was also instructed that he had taken over his brother's debts, and was afterwards a partner in the firm. Also that No. 2 Creditor still holds an unsatisfied promissory note for Rs. 400, being a portion of the amount of Rs. 1,200, as shewn in Schedule.

His Lordship said it was to be supposed that [illegible]

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Mr. Scoble said if his learned friend had intended to oppose the granting of the interim order to the insolvent, he should have done so upon affadavit; and that not having been done, he might only make an application to amend the Schedule. The insolvent had not been arrested in any suit. He was only a common labourer. The debt for which he was now opposed was one for which no consideration had been received by insolvent. The insolvent was taken into partnership with his brother, Wagjee Dhoongersee, who owed the firm he was entering the sum of Rs. 1600. The brother died, and insolvent had to pass notes for this amount to the first and second creditors; but immediately these notes were passed, the partnership was dissolved, and these payments were a loss. He did not defend the action; there was no vexatious defence, and no misconduct could be shown in the insolvency. The desire to deprive him of the means of support by putting him in jail showed that the opposition was attributable to spleen. Hindoos often spent large sums in marriage ceremonies; it was foolish, but could not be called criminal. There was no affidavit to rebut the insolvent's statements, and those who advanced the Rs. 1,000 for the marriage alluded to by his learned friend, were not the opposing creditors.

Mr. Cooper said the insolvent had pleaded to the action of the opposing creditor.

His Lordship.—Insolvent says an exparte judgment was given against him.

Mr. Scoble said that he doubted the correctness of the statement that the action was pleaded to.

Mr. Cooper said the objection as to filing an affidavit was not mooted on the last Court day.

His Lordship said that the opposition from 'creditor No. 1, (added to the fact of the insolvent not being in custody even) did not show sufficient grounds for refusing to grant the interim order.

In re Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sorabjee Pestonjee.

The Advocate General, with Dr. Reid, instructed by Cumrodeen Tyabjee, supported the insolvents.

Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, for the Official Assignee.

Mr. Scoble said he appeared to show cause in this case wherefore under the 87th section of the Act, the Official Assignee had refused to deliver up to the insolvents the judgment debts of one Kursondass Jeyram, and why satisfaction should not be entered on that judgment. The insolvents wished the debt, in respect of which it was ordered that judgment should be entered up against them, in the Official Assignee's name, should be vested in them and that they should receive a direct discharge thereof. The insolvents were still undischarged, and whose estate was in the hands of the Official Assignee. The learned counsel contended that the insolvents had entered into negociations] and arrangements without taking the Officil Assignee into consideration, and behind his back, and purchased up the debts of Kursondass Jeyram, of his trustees by deed of conveyance of debt and a release. The debts in respect to which the judgment was entered had not been satisfied, and an improper use had been made of the machinery of this Court, whereby the insolvents would profit. They had no right to keep the Official Assignee in the dark in this matter. The insolvents had also omitted to place in their schedule a debt of Rs. 4,000 due by a Mr. Morgan, (since insolvent) besides certain monies due by Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and the insolvents had received dividends from the estates of these parties which ought to have been paid to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors. The release of the trustees of Kursondass Jeyram discharges the insolvents on the payment of a small sum, in liquidation of a claim of Rs. 23,000 which was to the prejudice of the other creditors, who have been thereby defrauded. On behalf of seventeen other creditors, the Official Assignee asks the Court to refuse their sanction to this arrangement.

Mr. Green having spoken in support of the same side, The Advocate General addressed the Court at some length. The release entered into with Kursondass Jeyram, he thought, was perfectly justifiable, and that the Official Assignee was attempting to evade a just demand. The insolvents asked relief under the 27th Section of the Act, as the debt was discharged in a perfectly legal manner. The learned counsel therefore asked the Court to enter up the judgment in their favor. There was no prejudice done to the creditors by the insolvents. One of the insolvents occupied exactly the same position as Kursondass Jeyram.

Dr. Reid followed at considerable length on the same side, contending that no fraud was committed by the insolvents, and that only a technical objection had been made against his clients.

Mr. Scoble rose to reply, but the learned counsel for the insolvent objected to his being heard in reply to an application of such a nature, which was confirmed by His Lordship.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the present was an application under Section 87 of the Act. The insolvents are liable on judgment to Kursondass Jeyram, who petitioned this Court, and were declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, on the 21st April, and judgment entered up against them in the name of the Official Assignee. On the 22nd Kursondass executed a trust deed for the benefit of his creditors, who came under it. The effect was to transfer to the Trustees the debt due to him by petitioners, and the right to call on the Official Assignee, to put in force, the judgment entered in his name. On the 10th September 1859, the Trustees had apparently settled the claims of the creditors, parties to the deed agreed, with the sons of Kursondass, in consideration of Rs. 500, to assign to the sons all the outstanding debts due to insolvents. On the 20th April 1860, Kursondass' sons, in consequence of two sums of Rs. 1,800 each, assigned to Sorabjee the debt due from the father and released to the Petitioners their own debt in respect of which the judgment had been obtained. If the matter rested there, the debt would have been discharged and satisfied. But Kursondass some time after executed a trust deed, took the benefit of the Act, and it was ordered that judgment be entered up in the name of the Official Assignee. No doubt that judgment ensue to the benefit of creditors, not parties to the deed, and to subsequent creditors. It appeared the Trustees before conveyance to the sons had notice of the insolvency, and a demand had been made on them by the Official Assignee. Supposing the Trustees wrong in the assigning to the sons in the way they did, that does not prevent the release by the sons, from having operation. It may be they were guilty of a breach of trust, but that does not prevent the party who had regularly become entitled from releasing. I think, and His Lordship thought on the whole, the notice which the trustees had of the right of the Official Assignee, coupled with the fact that no subsequent step was taken to complain of the conduct of the Trusees by either the Official Assignee or the Creditors. The *rule Nisi* therefore must be made absolute.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Monday, 15th June 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Nagir Jeychund vs. Sakerchund Javer.

Mr. Barton for defendant.

Mr. Khunderow for plaintiff.

The plaintiff and defendant were partners in trade, and the former sought to recover from the latter Rs. 230, being his share of the profits realised by the sale of three bales of twist. The defence was, that though the partnership was dissolved, defendant had received nothing on plaintiff's account. From the plaintiff's testimony, it appeared that he had ceased his connection with the firm, but that the balance of accounts had not yet been ascertained, and that there were still some small debts and payments due to the firm. His Honor hereupon informed the plaintiff that in this Court one partner cannot sue another partner unless for the balance of accounts when the partnership has ceased, and it was not necessary that it should be an adjusted account. As there was no balance of accounts ascertained in this case, plaintiff must be non-suited, and the learned judge certified for Mr. Khunderow's costs.

Bacherdass Manchund vs. Goculdass Tejcaran.

This was an action brought to recover the balance of money lent to the defendant. Mr. Shivshunker, on behalf of the defendant, objected to the Court's jurisdiction to entertain the action, on the ground that the defendant was a resident of Sattara, and that the cause of action had arisen at that place. Plaintiff, however, was unable to prove that defendant was within jurisdiction when the action was brought against him, that he was living and trading in Bombay when the cause of action arose, or that he was residing in Bombay within six months before the action was brought. His Honor therefore ordered the case to be struck out.

Dewcarn Gungaram vs. Toolsa Walljee.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 273, being the price of six candies of wool sold to the defendant. The defendant repudiated the contract, and denied all knowledge of the transaction. Plaintiff swore to having personally delivered the wool to defendant, and produced a memo. of agreement signed by one Purdhan Malljee, the alleged partner of the defendant. His Honor expressed an opinion that the contract was binding upon Purdhan, who was not mentioned in the summons as a party to the suit, and that the alleged fact of defendant having taken delivery of the wool did not make him the purchaser. Defendant was then put into the witness-box by plaintiff's advocate, but he deined the whole of the transaction. Hereupon Mr. Nesserwanjee elected a non-suit, and the learned Judge certified for Mr. Barton's costs.

COCHIN.

The Steamer *Maharaj*, expected here on the 4th instant, has not yet made her appearance. Up to the hour of going to press, no tidings of the vessel have been received; and if the date originally fixed for her despatch from Bombay was not altered, we may look for her arrival in the course of a few hours.

As the draught of the *Maharaj* does not exceed 7 or 8 feet, it is hoped she will be able to enter the harbour in perfect safety; but even should it be otherwise, Narrakal affords a most convenient anchorage; and we learn that arrangements have been made by the authorities there, to afford every facility for the landing of goods and passengers.—*Chronicle, June 6.*

The sea on the bar cut off all communication with the shore for several days; but shipping operations are in active progress at the port of Narrakal, where the Charlotte Jane is completing her cargo for London. We have another vessel [illegible] shortly expected to load at the same port during the monsoon. Now that the capabilities of Narrakal have been practically tested we have no doubt that they will be largely taken advantage of in future years, when the harbour of Cochin is rendered inaccessible by the violence of the monsoon. The liberal policy adopted by the Cochin Rajah's Government, of exempting from all dues, goods forwarded from British Cochin for shipment from Narrakal, must tend considerably to increase the trade of the port and speedily raise it to commercial importance.—*Id.*

SIND.

A Liberal Concession.—The Commissioner's Establishment, we hear, has been allowed by the Government of India, to draw a double rate of Batta for a period of six months, which is equivalent to a single rate for the whole year, in consideration of the very heavy expense incidental to travelling in Sind. This indulgence will serve in some measure to mitigate the hardships attending a tour in the Districts. We have heard Mr. Max Melville referred to in the highest terms for the disinterestedness with which he espoused the claims of the Members of the Commissioner's establishment. We are glad to have the opportunity of observing here that this promising young officer has preferred to remain in Sind, having declined a higher appointment offered to him at the Presidency. —*Sindian, June 6.*

The Locusts again in Sind.—Captain Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur, reports that the locusts have made their appearance in the Narra Districts since the 1st instant. It appears they have partially destroyed the *adawab* cultivation of the Mukkans of Kundiaree and Surul.—*Id., June 10.*

OUDH.

The Maharaja of Gwalior was escorted into the station on Saturday morning by Colonel Barrow, C.B., the Commissioner, Major Aitken, V. C. Inspector General of Police, and some other city authorities, under a salute of nineteen guns. On Monday he was visited by Mr. Wingfield, C.B., the Chief Commissioner, and on Tuesday morning by General MacDuff, C.B., and Sir George Couper, Bart. Shortly afterwards His Highness paid return visits to the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Barrow. This morning a grand review of the troops was held in his honor, and this evening he holds a reception at the Chutter Munzil, and entertains the company at supper, to be followed by a grand display of fireworks. As at present understood, he leaves Lucknow on Friday morning for Cawnpore, and thence proceeds by rail to Agra, *en route* to Gwalior.—*Gazette, June 10.*

ITALIAN OPINION ON THE RECENT DEBATE ON ITALY IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

(*From the Times, May 16.*)

Turin, *May 15.*

The debate on Italian affairs which took place in the House of Commons on Friday last, and to which I have already alluded in a former letter, has created the liveliest sensation throughout this country. The speeches of friends and foes of the Italian cause fill the columns of every newspaper, and the comments we hear on them are, in my opinion, just and at all events temperate.

"The population of Southern Italy is described by certain orators in Westminster as held under restraint by a tyrannical Government. How is it, then, that this very Government continues to send muskets for the use of the Neapolitans and Sicilians? All the previous Ministers strove to arm the Southern people. The present Cabinet, which only came in last December, already, as I informed you, has supplied those provinces with 70,000 muskets for the citizen militia. Now, do we see Austria busy arming the population of Hungary or Venitia? Is Russia very anxious that every Pole should have his firelock? When this shall be the case we shall acknowledge the correctness of the gloomy description of our Southern provinces as drawn by some of the members of the English Lower House; but so long as for the repression of evils bred from without our Government appeals to the energy of the citizens we have a right to deny the existence of a tyrannizing Government or of a tyrannized people among us. We have, indeed, our woes and serious woes they are—the results of former corruption, of the rancour of our adversaries, and even the protection of certain friends of ours; but when we see hon. gentlemen in London compare our present condition, such as it may be after only two years of so profound and radical a revolution, with that of a country which for the last 100 years has marched safely on the path of orderly progress, we doubt whether the discussion be any longer a serious one. Would Lord H. Lennox and his friends institute the comparison between our country as it now is and theirs as it was two years after the landing of William of Orange? Then we are ready for the trial; we shall examine the prisons, the administration of justice, the freedom of the person and of the press, religious liberty, industrial and commercial progress. Let the parallel be drawn on these terms and we shall see who is the loser by it."

Such are the words of to-day's *Opinione*: and I hope that English fairness will allow the Italians the benefit of them. No doubt, the comparison would not be altogether just, because the world has gone on with great strides during the whole interval between William of Orange and Victor Emmanuel, and even the most crushed and benighted communities have obeyed the influence of an all-reaching civilization. But, unquestionably, the condition of Naples is an exceptional one, and it is a cruel injustice to apply to it the rules of normal government. To the north of the Liri and the Tronto, however—*i. e.*, throughout two-thirds of the Peninsula—Italy enjoys as perfect a state of order as England, and without contradiction as great a freedom as any other continental community.

Lord H. Lennox, for instance, complains that the liberty of the press in Italy is a mere mockery, and, to prove it, he ventures on the following assertion:—

"The *Perseveranza* of Milan, one of the first journals in Italy, the organ of the old Milan aristocracy, was seized on the 27th of last month, and what did the House suppose it was for? Surely, the new Lord of the Admiralty, the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld) would feel a throe of sympathy (cheers and laughter) when he learnt that the *Perseveranza* met with an untimely fate because it republished in one of its columns extracts from documents written and signed by the present Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Italian Government. (Hear, hear.) On this ground, one of the most respectable newspapers in Italy was seized and not allowed to circulate on that day. (Hear, hear.)"

Now, would any man believe, after this, that the *Perseveranza*, in its yesterday's number, should come out with a flat denial that its numbers were seized either on the particular day mentioned by the noble lord, or on any other day since its first appearance in 1860? Yet the *Perseveranza* actually asserted this fact yesterday, and if your correspondent has won any credit with your readers for veracity, I may freely add my testimony that the alleged seizure never took place.

After breaking down in so essential a part of his evidence let us hope that Lord H. Lennox's charges against the Italian Government will be received with reserve. I have lived many years in England and America, and I must candidly express my opinion that the press never was more practically free in those countries than it now is in this country. The number of papers seized, almost daily, is considerable indeed, but this should scarcely be astonishing if we reflect that the number of Italian daily papers is Legion (more than a score in Turin and three times that number in Naples), that many of these half-penny periodicals struggle into existence and challenge notoriety by the uttermost abuse of things and persons, by the most outrageous intemperance of language, often compelling the unwilling authorities to apply the law, that their natural death should at least be hallowed by the crown of martyrdom. The law on the press is liberal enough, though it is true that every editor is bound to enter a copy of his paper at the police-office, at the same time that he sends it forth broadcast among the multitude, and although it is true that when the police become aware of any breach of the law, they are empowered to seize on the offending journal, provided, however, that they at the same time prosecute the offender and are ready to prove the offence before a court of law, upon the principle of a free and open trial by jury. No doubt, if I am to express my own opinion, the Procureur du Roi shows in his prosecution of libels greater activity than need requires; many of the papers that are seized would come to a much more ignoble end if they were never interfered with. But whenever there is a seizure, a trial invariably takes place, and the aggrieved editor has at least full opportunity to plead his cause before the opinion of his countrymen.

There is no doubt, in the meanwhile, that the most grievous offenders are those with which the *Fisco* or police meddles most rarely. Take, for instance, the *Armonia*. There is hardly anything at Court or in Parliament, in the Government, the army or navy, in the cause of the country or in its honour, that may be said to be safe from the attacks of that rabid clerical paper. Neither sex, nor age, nor the very grave is spared. Yet the *Armonia* is hardly ever seized or prosecuted because it is written by extremely clever people, who know how to sail in the very teeth of the wind, steer clear of rocks and breakers, and take care to be always within the letter of the law. Its less wary brethren, the *Eco* of Bologna, the *Contemporaneo* of Florence, and other such priestly organs at Genoa and Naples, do not care to curb their tongues, and are always in hot water. This is also the case with the *Unita Italiana*, the *Nuova Europa*, and other Mazzinian papers, which not only are not anxious to keep out of a scrape, but court prosecution with the greatest eagerness and set themselves up as victims.

The *Firenze*, *Napoli*, and other separatist organs, which were set up at the instigation and with the gold of a French party interested in bringing about the dissolution of Italian unity, complain, indeed, that they have been so roughly handled as to be nearly strangled at their birth; but it is not easy to sympathize with these foreign meddlers, even were their grievances really well founded. What is sure in the meanwhile is, that such foreign adventures as have made common cause with the brigands have met with comparatively mild treatment. If Count De Christen was tied to the same chain with a common malefactor, it should be borne in mind that the said malefactor was only the Count's accomplice—that the two set out together on a brigand expedition. Had even justice been dealt out to both, no one would have a right to complain; but the fact is that both De Christen and Mr. Bishop are treated as gentlemen at Alessandria, while for their fellow-captives the Bagnio is considered too good. To another of Lord H. Lennox's assertions I must be allowed to object. He stated that he visited the prisons of Naples with a "gentleman, a member of the Turin Parliament, who spoke English fluently, and who gained admission by right of his position as a member of the Turin Parliament." It would be well had the noble lord mentioned his friend by name. The person alluded to never was a member of the Italian Parliament. He was returned to the House of Deputies two years ago, but his election was annulled for reasons best known to himself. Of the character of Lord H. Lennox's companion I have nothing to say, but an annulled election certainly did not entitle him to claim the title of an M.P. nor to a privileged entrance into the prisons on that score.

Sir G. Bowyer, also, who so opportunely quoted the Prefect Falconcini's proclamation at Girgenti of the 1st of October last, and who was so sure "that rigour meant nothing less than that these people would be punishable with death," ought to have added that the functionary alluded to was ignominiously dismissed (*destituito*) by a telegram the moment that precious document reached the Central Government at Turin. The statements by the same gentleman that "the Piedmontese shot 7,000 men in the South of Italy without any trial; that the number of political prisoners in that part of the country is 70,000," are at variance with all I have been able to gather on the subject. Too many persons, it is grievous enough to say it, have been executed by the soldiers, but not without trial, not to one-tenth of the extent mentioned by Sir G. Bowyer; and the political prisoners, most of them brigands—that is, common thieves assuming the garb of political partisans—do not exceed 7,000 or 8,000, a number greatly to be regretted, no doubt, and which scarcely needs exaggeration to make it a very heavy charge against the Italian Government, or rather against the difficult and arduous crisis through which it has to pass.

CHEAP AND PURE READING.

(*From the London Review, May 16.*)

Our new penny is a smaller coin indeed than the old-fashioned penny was, but it buys so much more that in these days the people can be "penny wise" without being "pound foolish." You can take a voyage in a steamboat, eat an ice-cream, purchase a newspaper, send it to your cousin in Australia, get your shoes blacked, and look at the moon through a telescope,—all for six round pennies. While we enjoy all these cheap luxuries we must look a little closer at the cheap periodical press, which pours forth a flood of printed paper, duty free, welcome to a people thirsty for the steam of literary entertainment. The full information and the general tone, vigour, and propriety maintained by the penny daily papers are a credit to England; but our business just now is with the weekly periodicals, which bring not the passing news, but other good wholesome reading, into the homes of the million.

This kind of serial literature is almost a creation of modern times, but our forefathers made a commencement of it. In 1698 the first association for this purpose was started, which is still famous as the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The great Duke of Marlborough's soldiers and brave old Benbow's men-of-war's men had large grants from its early publications. It grew and grew for a century and a-half, till, in 1860, six millions of books and papers were sent forth from its shelves; and now you may get a prayer-book sold for twopence and a Bible for sixpence, well printed and bound, under the auspices of this Society. Half a century later came the Book Society, which now expends about £5,000 a year in its own work. The Scottish Religious Tract Society, instituted in 1793, was the first to use *colporteurs*, of whom more than a hundred are now employed by it. Six years afterwards the Religious Tract Society began. It was designed to contend against the spread of a bad literature. At that time it was reckoned that there were 20,000 hawkers of indecent and polluting papers; and although, in the year of our first Great Exhibition, about thirty million copies of various infidel and immoral publications are believed to have been issued, the increase in the distribution of good papers, chiefly by means of this society has been so great as to raise its annual total to more than forty millions, at an expenditure of £100,000 so that the powers of evil, in this department, were met with superior energy by the friends of morality and religion. The British and Foreign Bible Society had its beginning in 1804, and it now distributes annually a million and a half copies or portions of the Scriptures, in 190 languages, into only fifty of which the Bible had ever been translated before for the printing-press. Female *colporteurs*, or Bible women, are a new feature in this work; but in London alone about 200 of these are now employed. Besides these agencies, Lord Brougham and Lord John Russell established the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1826, and the *Penny Magazine* had a weekly sale of 200,000 copies. Next came a society for publishing coloured diagrams, maps and pictures with descriptions useful for the lecturer. This is the Working Men's Educational Union, founded in 1852, and now selling about 12,000 of such diagrams annually; while about forty millions of pamphlets and books have been sent forth, within the last eight years, by the Dublin Tract Depository. Into this great swelling tide of cheap and good popular literature, countless rivers flow from other sources which we cannot here enumerate—educational books from the numerous school agencies, sanitary tracts from Jerrold's, temperance papers from Tweedie's, religious publications from Drummond's, and about thirty millions of Cassell's issues, every year. Like the fruitful waters of a beneficent irrigation over the land, these streams of knowledge are conducted to remote fields, through many different channels, through the bookseller's shop, the village huckster's window, the postman's bag, and the book-hawker's pack, the hawkers being regularly organized by the Church of England Book-hawking Union and the British Colportage Association.

When the foreigners came to London last year, they were overwhelmed, if not confused, by the very multitude of these publications and agencies, which are described in Mr. Henry Roberts's paper on this subject, at the "Congres International de Bienfaisance." We might, without knowing the machinery for their production and distribution, be puzzled by their variety, which seems endless, and their copiousness, which becomes oppressive, when it is desired to select reading that is suitable for any particular class, and, at the same time, interesting, wholesome, and cheap. To facilitate, however, this choice, as well as to promote the distribution of well-selected publications, the *Pure Literature Society* was established in 1855, as an association which, without issuing any periodical of its own, undertakes to examine all such as may appear, and to recommend those which it approves, while it has no pecuniary interest in the success of a favourite paper. About thirty cheap serials were thus specially selected, some of them classified as "for children," and some designated as "more distinctly religious." The Society also lent its powerful support to Lord Campbell's Act for the suppression of indecent publications. Presently inquirers, who were satisfied with the choice of periodicals recommended by this Society, began to ask, with equal earnestness, "What *books* can you point out that are good and suitable for village libraries, for soldiers, sailors, emigrants, servants, young women, schools, and working people generally?" Every kind of catalogue had to be ransacked, in order to answer this question; but patience and experience, and an intelligent observation of what will be read as well as of what *ought* to be read, soon enabled the society to issue a list of about 2,000 volumes, and to add continually to that number, from the fresh growing crops of printed matter that spring from a teeming press. The provincial book-sellers soon found the benefit of such a catalogue; the book hawkers came for supplies; the country parishes had their monthly packets sent through the Post-office, until at last whole libraries were applied for by clubs and schools, for the use of different classes, including the miners below ground and sailors on the sea; while distant colonies, not able to inspect for themselves the bookcase in Buckingham-street, but trusting to the published catalogue, sent their money and selected list for reading to be supplied from "home."

It is curious to remark the relative degrees of popularity of the books thus brought before large numbers of people, and "pushed" with equal force. Mechanics, who club their savings, and invest £5 raised from their fellow-workmen in shillings to get a £10 library, have many anxious debates as to the books they will mark in their selection; and, after about a thousand libraries have been so ordered, it is pretty well seen what is the style of reading which is most demanded for such a circle and from such a list. The periodicals, on the other hand, can be more readily inspected before they are ordered; and some of these have a great advantage in appealing to popular favour by presenting a spirited woodcut on the outside page.

The Society finds an opportunity for gathering evidence as to the reading of the masses, by a systematic visitation of the hundreds of little shops in large towns, such as greengrocers', barbers', tobacconists', and stationers' shops, where a very large retail trade in cheap publications is carried on. After extensive and careful inquiries in these directions, it is gratifying to be assured that the demand for really wholesome literature has enormously increased of late, and that the quality of the worst now supplied is not nearly so bad as it was. The people *will* read something, and hundreds of thousands of them are most willing to read something good; but then it must be carried to them and almost put into their hands; for a very trifling difficulty or delay in obtaining their pennyworth of print will just turn the scale between some worthless tragic love-story and the broad page of the *British Workman*; between the prurient details of a police court and the instructive chapters of the *Leisure Hour*.

Strangely enough, too, it was found that the great societies and the imminent publishers were far behind the lowest caterers for the people, in the attractiveness of their handbills, posters, and advertisements, which constitute by no means a small feature in the success of a weekly publication. This, happily, has been noticed and remedied; and now, in many of the back courts of St. Giles's and far-off lanes of Spitalfields, you will find the best "bills," announcing the best papers, and the eye at once appealed to on behalf of what is good. The people when thus attracted, come and buy. The little child of the costermonger is often now sent out for "Cassell's Illustrated Penny Bible," where, formerly, his usual errand on a Sunday afternoon would be, to buy some vile weekly paper, redolent of indecency, or some organ of political and social disaffection.

Much is yet to be done, in which all of us can help, to improve the supply of these cheap publications. Every child to whom the alphabet is taught, every man whose mind is opened by a lecture, every home that is made more comfortable as a place where the family can sit and read, is another plot tilled for seed; and there is good seed in abundance. But tact and discretion will be needed, as well as much industry in the sowing, from which patient hope and earnest faith will not fail to see a rich and gladdening harvest arise.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FORMS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

(*From the Times, May 11.*)

The political contrasts between England and France are not more striking or instructive than the contrasts between their forms of criminal procedure. Law Courts existed before Parliaments, and the administration of justice comes home to half-educated minds more nearly than legislation. Hardly one Englishman in a thousand has ever been in the gallery of the House of Commons, and elections do not come round, on an average, more than once in four years; but coroners' inquests, examinations before magistrates, borough sessions, county sessions, and assizes are constantly going on, and possess a never-failing interest for the multitude in town and country. The ideas and impressions thus received at criminal trials occupy a far larger space in the thoughts of this part of the audience than professional spectators can imagine, and a slight change in the method of conducting them, or even a greater or less degree of judicial calmness in the manner of the Judge, is criticized more keenly and intelligently than schemes of finance or electoral reforms. We are a law-loving people, and many a worthy citizen attends the Crown Court as regularly, and worships the majesty of the law as sincerely, though not so pedantically, as Sir Walter Scott's Mr. Saddletree. It is because it is so deeply rooted in the national character, and not only because it affects the personal rights of the accused that the theory which governs the course of public prosecutions is so important. Of this theory the cardinal maxim is that no man shall be bound to criminate himself. It might often tend to throw the greatest light upon a case if the Court were to deviate a little from the strict rule of evidence, and put questions to the prisoner. But the effect of such a proceeding, even if it were sanctioned by law, would certainly be to shock the English sense of justice, and to invest the Judge, in the eyes of the bystanders, with the odious character of an Inquisitor. It may be said, of course, that this notion of fair play which concedes to the accused a privilege now denied to the defendant in a civil suit is founded on prejudice and false analogy. We freely admit that great advances have been made in the admission of testimony from interested witnesses, and that the new practice has worked well, but it has yet to be shown that it would be applicable to criminal trials. Here we have the advantage of French experience, and, though the English reformers are careful to guard themselves against the consequences of accepting this parallel, we cannot afford to overlook the lessons that may be derived from it. Before we can judge whether some modification of the French system might be adopted with benefit by our own tribunals, we ought to watch the operation of that system as it exists in France.

A woman named Bosquet was lately tried in the Assize Court of the Department of the Cotes-du-Nord for the murder of her husband. It appears that he was found dead in bed with an injury in his neck, and the question was whether he had been strangled by the prisoner or had received a mortal injury in a drunken scuffle a few hours before. The medical evidence was not inconsistent with his having died from the effects of the fall when in a state of intoxication. However this may be, the course which the proceedings took was such as to make it wonderful that any one, however innocent, should escape conviction. The indictment itself not only charged the crime, but specified the motive, and indicated circumstances which made the hypothesis of guilt less improbable. Bosquet was of weak intellect; the act of marrying him, therefore, looked suspicious. He was richer than his wife; could anything, then, be more likely than that she married him for the sake of his money? He had made a donation to her of all his personal property a short time after the marriage, which was five years ago; so that she had every temptation to murder him lest, he should revoke it. This reasoning was duly set out in the indictment, and no pains were spared by the Judge to support it by the prisoner's own confession. She was cross-questioned as to her feelings towards Bosquet, and protested that she married him from friendship, if not out of love. This statement, having an air of incredibility about it, was registered against her. She was asked whether she had not had a *liaison* with a cousin, and on her denying it was warned that, if proved, it would show the former assertion to have been a lie. She said, in reply to another question, that her husband had complained of being hurt in the neck, whereupon she was reminded that she had not mentioned that fact before, and that if it should turn out to be false she was "a lost woman." There was a story about her consulting a fortune-teller, who promised her happiness with her cousin, and she was informed that if this story should be substantiated it would tend to show that she endeavoured to realize the fortune-teller's promises and to aid destiny. Upon one of the witnesses deposing that some bits of indigo and lucifer-matches had been found in Bosquet's soup, the Judge caught at the suggestion, and, turning to the prisoner, called upon her to clear herself from the new imputation of poisoning. Other witnesses for the prosecution were protected from unfavourable comment by the ægis of the Judge, who did not fail at the same time to reflect sarcastically on those for the defence. In spite, or perhaps in consequence of this pressure, however, the prisoner was acquitted; a result which only shows that the inquisitorial plan of trying prisoners clashes with the principle of trial by jury, and, while it defeats every other object of criminal justice, does not always secure its own.

That object was defined clearly enough by the presiding Judge in this very case:—"In a matter so grave I seek for the truth, and I examine you in order to know the truth." Such is the supreme end, and only justification, of this oppressive system which confounds the functions of Judge and prosecutor. It rests upon the axiom that the discovery of truth, and not the administration of justice, is the ultimate purpose of a criminal trial. Upon this axiom we do not hesitate to take issue. It may be said, in a certain sense, that the discovery of truth is the object of a coroner's inquest, though it by no means follows that nothing which may facilitate that discovery can be improper; but it cannot be said in any true sense that this is the highest duty of a jury who have the life of a prisoner in their hands. Their highest duty is to investigate the evidence adduced against him with reference to its bearing on his guilt or innocence, and it may well happen that a method of inquiry which in the majority of cases would further the search for truth would so outrage equity as to be wholly inadmissible. This distinction goes to the root of the matter. It will never do to admit that truth in the abstract, and not the doing right between man and man, or between an individual and the public, is the aim of corrective justice. Not that it is at all clear that compelling prisoners to be examined upon oath would tend, upon the whole, to elicit truth. A prisoner is either conscious of innocence or conscious of guilt. If conscious of innocence, he has already the power of telling his own story, and of supplying those links in the evidence which would explain the appearances against him. It is very doubtful whether the process of examination and cross-examination would do more than this, while the latter would be very likely to confound a poor ignorant man trembling for his life or liberty, though his conscience might be perfectly clear. When we are told that the innocent would always welcome the chance of having their own statements sifted, it is persons gifted with presence of mind and power of expression that are contemplated. Let us suppose, however, that the prisoner is conscious of guilt. He may then, no doubt, be convicted in this way out of his own mouth; but he may also succeed, if he be clever and collected, in baffling his interrogator and escaping when he would otherwise have been found guilty. These objections apply, though with somewhat less force, to the proposal to render the accused competent, though not compellable, to testify on his own trial. Moreover, the refusal to do so would too often, though most unjustly, be treated as equivalent to a confession. The truth is, that until we can invent some means of making the facts relate themselves, without the aid of witnesses, lawyers, or judges, we must take our stand firmly on one of two theories. Either we must assume guilt till innocence be proved, in which case the French procedure is probably the most effective; or we must assume innocence till guilt be proved, in which case we shall find it difficult to improve, upon our own.

CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

(*From the London Review, May 16.*)

The Exhibition of 1851 presented only a second-hand exhibition of Chinese articles, and nothing that we remember from Japan. The Chinese collection selected from the stock of a London trader was by no means a remarkable sample of "Celestial" art, and was guarded by such a mandarin as could be converted out of one of the sailors from a junk anchored at that period in the Thames. In 1862 the Chinese court was little better, the trophies the hand of war had sacked from the Imperial palace of Pekin ranking rather as curiosities than as productions of the country from which they were brought. Divided by the short space of six feet from this court of teapots, josses, lanthorns, and ivory balls, was an immeasurably superior collection from a region in the far East, sealed against us for three centuries, and only known to Europeans through the works of the early navigators and the casual intercourse of the Russians and Dutch—Japan. The collection—the finest ever seen in Europe—was located on the right of the main avenue, near the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, and, beautifully arranged by Sir Rutherford Alcock—whose admirable volume, "The Capital of the Tycoon," makes us wish that British envoys in other parts of the world would give us works of corresponding value—was a constant source of attraction for the visitors to the Exhibition, and amongst whom it will be remembered were the real "two-sworded" ambassadors from the mysterious island itself.

Every passing topic of interest finds an orator, sooner or later, to expound and discuss it in Albemarle-street, and Japanese art has found its exponent in Mr. Leighton, at the Royal Institution.

By contrasting the arts of China and Japan, the lecturer displayed the marked difference of labour—the Japanese aiming to produce the greatest possible effect with the least amount of trouble, whilst the Chinese make pains a principle virtue. The Cabinet Royal des Curiosites at the Hague, and the Musée Siébold at Leyden, are the chief collections of Japanese works in Europe, but the numerous objects accumulated in the late Exhibition so far exceed those collections as to present much novelty, and, especially to us, interest and importance. In their thoughts the Japanese seem far more free than their neighbours, the Chinese; while their arts and manufactures clearly testify to their readiness to learn. European influence is perceptible in their fire-arms and ships; from European intercourse, slight as it may seem, they have obtained the knowledge of linear perspective, and from future increased knowledge of European arts and sciences they will undoubtedly quickly profit largely. Horses, represented now in their pictures as shamoling in shoes of straw, will doubtless shortly gallop in iron, for Japanese chargers have already been tipped with that metal, in imitation of some steeds that have been transported across the ocean. As architects, the Japanese have many difficulties to contend with; they build as their fathers built, not from conservative feeling alone, like the Chinese, but because the elements are against them. Men may raise up, but earthquakes in Japan can take down. Thus a wooden structure becomes necessary—their ordinary buildings hardly exceeding in dignity the humblest chálet in Switzerland; the gable final and ridge-tiles being the principal features, while the erection itself rarely goes above two storeys. The temples and gateways Mr. Leighton described as being also of timber, but having many details purely Indian. It was, he remarked, very curious to find many types from the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, and Greek perpetuated in the works of this people. In their ecclesiastical architecture and sculpture the Japanese seek the aid of symmetry to give dignity; but in ornamenting their secular objects they studiously avoid exact repetition and the counterpart of lines, or if they find any regularity they do all they can, by means of decoration, to destroy an exact division or repetition of any portion. Amongst other nations, except the Chinese, division, or repetition of parts has been and is considered the acme of architectural and ornamental, though not so generally of pictorial art. The value of conventional forms to break up surfaces and lead the eye to measure distances, is not appreciated by them as it is by us.

Their arts depend rather on the picturesque than the pictorial; they never produce a picture, because of the principal element—light and shade—they are all but completely ignorant. In art applied to manufactures, they are remarkable for their versatility of thought, rarely even copying without introducing some modifications. Small round ornaments are very popular, possibly from their resemblance to the crests and badges of their Daimios, which are defended by law; and it is curious that all, or nearly all, those badges are derived from floral ornaments.

As engravers on wood and metal, the Chinese are known to have been skilled long before the spread of civilization in Europe; but in colour-printing Mr. Leighton claimed the priority for Japan, exhibiting hand-proofs worked in flat tints without a press; secondaries and tertiaries being in some instances produced by working colour upon colour, as in our chromo-lithographs. Other specimens exhibited graduated or rainbow printing, and others again some method or process by which prints could be reduced. If their printing excite wonder, what is to be said of their paper, which plays such a prominent part in Japanese life, keeping out wind and weather from man and mansion, windows and clothes being alike made of it, and serving a hundred purposes? It bears no resemblance to our rag paper, and although we import materials for paper-manufacture from Japan, we do not get such as a native would use; the bark of the paper-mulberry being much tougher than refuse rags, he wisely retains the former, and sends us the latter.

Last week Professor Voelcker, of the Agricultural college, lectured on the Soils of England. He chiefly criticised Liebig's views recently expressed in his work on the application of chemistry to husbandry, and opposed to some of the conclusions the results of experiments undertaken by himself prior to the publication of Liebig's book. He also advocated the idea that soils were only amenable to manuring to a certain extent, and good soils and bad soils remained essentially such, whatever agricultural treatment they might receive.

The suggestion for an improved mode of collecting the most valuable portions of sewage, with a view to its application to the benefit of agriculture and the relief of local taxation, submitted to the Society of Arts on Wednesday by Dr. Thudicum, was a practical one on a most important subject. The general subject of sewage removal and its utilization, although of the utmost interest, and of national importance in respect to the public health, as well as in a pecuniary point of view, and equally in respect to the food supply of a people, is one which could scarcely be discussed in our columns with the broadness of detail in which it was rightly considered in Dr. Thudicum's paper. The instinct of animals seems, however, a better guide to a right course than the false delicacy of man. There is refuse matter to be got rid of from the habitations of every community, and the removal of the impurities of towns to the river is a crime which falls back upon the perpetrators in the pollution of the water that man requires for his food, his ablutions, and for domestic use, and in the diseases which are floated off to his home by its gaseous emanations. The qualities of sewage matters are distinct according to their class. There are evidently the extraneous heterogeneous materials from works, factories, the refuse of various trades, and an endless variety of sources which can have but little value, and there are the solid and liquid portions, having respectively different chemical constitutions, and different fertilizing properties, when applied to agriculture. The liquid portion is by far of the highest value, and the suggestion specially refers to domestic arrangements for the separation of this from the other portions; data being offered to show that the commercial value of the results would be equal to the present taxation for sewerage purposes, and in London would amount to near £3,000 a-day.

In the Rev. Mr. Moule's paper "On a System of Earth Sewage," which followed, it was justly remarked that the question of the sanitary arrangements of our towns was taken up by our engineers before agricultural chemistry was much studied, and they have committed us to plans which, though they effectually remove the noxious matters from our dwellings, will greatly limit the mode and the area of their agricultural utilization, and have tended universally to the pollution of our streams. It will probably require another half-century to convince the public that the present drainage system is at best but shifting the evil, increasing in its noxious character as it goes along from spot to spot. Both papers offer points of importance for the consideration of those whose duty it is to consider the sanitary conditions of our towns and houses.

The Pugin Memorial Committee have signified their intention of placing the sum of £1,000, collected by them, at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects in trust for the establishment of a students' travelling fund.

Mr. W. Winwood Reade read at the Zoological Society meeting some notes on the Derbyan Eland, the African Elephant, and the Gorilla, founded on information obtained by him during a recent visit to Senegambia, the Gaboon, and the adjacent parts of Western Africa. The conclusions Mr. Reade has formed with regard to the Gorilla, as derived from the evidence received from the hunters of the Gaboon, were that Mr. Du Chaillu had obtained his specimens of this animal second-hand, and that its reputed ferocity had been vastly exaggerated.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

(*From the Times, May 7.*)

Of the pictures unintentionally passed over in our first notice the most striking is Mr. A. Elmore's "Lucrezia Borgia." Mr. Elmore has taken the popular view of that ill-reputed lady's doings, for which there is more warrant in tradition than in history. Standing by a curtained doorway, her face livid with sinister passion, she arrests the arm and dagger of a sturdy bravo about to rush in on the victim of her vengeance, while her downward glance indicates that in the little phial, almost hidden in her taper fingers, lies a surer and safer death than in his stiletto. Lucrezia wears a robe of deep crimson velvet, looped up over an under robe of blue, with a blue fillet in her rich fair hair; the bravo a red barret-cap and yellow doublet. The curtain of green and gold hangs over a doorway richly ornamented in stucco on a gold ground.

In point both of colour and expression this is the painter's masterpiece. The unpleasantness of the subject is redeemed by the powerful dramatic character and fine qualities of colour. The only other work of Mr. Elmore this year is a small and tenderly-painted half-length of a nun, to whom we can only object a certain unspiritual fleshiness—a very common result, however, of cloister life.

Another picture of high aim, accidentally omitted from our notice of Saturday, is Mr. I. R. Herbert's "Judith" (509). In all her bravery, "her bracelets, and her chains, and her rings, and her earrings, and all her ornaments," with her braided hair, and her head-tire of lilies, emblems of the purity of her widowed life, the woman of Bethulia stands by the pillar of the bed, with the falchion of Holofernes, the Assyrian, firmly grasped in her hand. She calls up all her love of country to nerve her for the deed; and the bitter thought of what she has suffered and the horror of what she is about to do are swallowed up in the strength of her resolve. The colour and texture of the picture will provoke criticism. It is unfortunate for the painter—if not unfair—that his picture should have been hung close against the oak graining of the doorway, which is most mischievous to its effects of colour. But with every advantage of hanging, we cannot see how this picture can look other than leathery in colour, and hard in texture, if tested by any natural standard of flesh. We presume that Mr. Herbert did not mean to challenge this comparison. The picture has all its painter's characteristic qualities of research, reconditeness, and ascetic intensity and appeals powerfully to its own public.

Mr. Frith's small picture of "Juliet" is another work by an Academician of mark omitted from our first notice. A pretty, graceful figure, Mr. Frith's Juliet is sitting, while the moon rules the night, in the garden, under a light which is neither that of the moon nor that of a lamp, but of ordinary day.

Mrs. Ward—grand-daughter, daughter, and wife of artists—if not a member of the Academy, has an Academician for her husband, and should write R.A. after her name, with the Miss Mutries, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. C. Newton, and some other of our paintresses, if the Academy were as catholic now as it was in the last century, when it opened its ranks to Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser. This year, at last, Mrs. Ward has ventured on historical ground. Her picture represents Mary Queen of Scots consigning her infant son to the care of the faithful Earl of Mar before she starts on her ill-starred flight to England. The picture is commendable for its absence of exaggeration and its entire freedom from forcible feebleness. It is vigorously painted, with good, quiet expression, excellent feeling of colour, and an easy command of the technical resources of composition, drawing, and effect, which shames much man's work round about it. If Mrs. Ward indicates her master in her method, this is only natural. But her picture requires no gallantry or indulgence from the critic on the score of the painter's sex. While upon ladies' works, we take the opportunity of correcting a misprint in Saturday's notice, which ascribed the very brilliant "Fox-gloves" (466) to Miss Milne, instead of Miss D. Mutrie. The other of these accomplished sisters—the best of living flower painters in oil—Miss A. F. Mutrie deserves equal praise with her sister for her "Autumn" (495). The "Azaleas" (29) and "Camellias" (115), hold the same hands, are equally true and vigorous. Mrs. Carpenter has a very graceful portrait of Miss Susan Mainwaring (167), one of the prettiest examples of child portraiture here; and Mrs. C. Newton something more than a graceful portrait of herself, (464), which by one of those provoking misprints so common in Academy catalogues (why can the Academy never get their catalogue proofs corrected?) is ascribed to Mrs. M. Newton. Mrs. Newton's head is one of the best pieces of colour among the portraiture of the year, and is excellently drawn besides. The same lady's "Elaine" (337), though hung too high for fair judgment, seems to have both beauty of face and grace of form. Miss Osborne has made a great improvement on her last year's work. Her "Sunday Morning," an old Dutch woman supported to church by her daughter is excellent both in painting and in character. The old woman, in particular, is strikingly true to nature. Her "Carriage and Pair"—Dutch or German children in a rude sledge, drawn by team of their companions—is equally meritorious. Miss Osborne has visibly corrected the tendency to exuberance in her colour and to exaggeration in her expressions apparent last year. Miss A. Blundle represents the female landscape painters. Her "Kynance Cove" (261), most unfairly hung, appears, as well as we can see to have her characteristic qualities of singular precision, and minute accuracy of representation, and a sweet, serene effect besides. Its hanging is only one of many examples this year of an injustice in this respect which is nothing short of flagrant. Considering Mr. Danby's merits as a landscape painter, let visitors to the Academy note the place assigned to his "Snowdon" (551). Or to give further examples—for this is one of the few points in which the fair critic may render material service to the unfairly used painter—let the visitor examine Mr. H. W. B. Davis's lovely evening landscape (279) "Ambleteuse Bay," put down on the floor; or Mr. Mason's charming and most original little pictures of English rustic nature, "Catch" (458), a couple of draught-horses being watered at a pond, with the lad who rides one of them chucking a rosy apple to one of a pair of village lasses. The background, simple as it is, is one of the loveliest bits of landscape in the exhibition. These pictures are so placed that no ordinary visitor is likely to see them at all—an injustice only, less flagrant, considering their merits, than that done in rejecting pictures by the same painters not inferior to these works. It is not in ordinary cases the duty of the critic to call in question the discretion of the Council, or hangers of the Academy, in rejecting pictures. But there is one case in which the power of rejection has been exercised on works deserving to be called representative, and as to which the interests of the public, no less than of the painter, require us to say a word. Mr. Brett, the head of the Pre-Raphaelite landscape school, the painter of the "Stone-breaker," the "Val d'Aosta," and the "Valley of Chambery," has had both his pictures of this year sent back on his hands. One is an autumnal English handscape, the richly wooded course of the Mole, under the slopes of Norbury-park, with a foreground of ripe corn; the other a view of Florence in winter, under an effect of setting sun, from the heights of Bello-Sguardo. Having seen these pictures, we feel satisfied that we are discharging an imperative duty in appealing against such an exercise of the power of rejection. In rejecting these pictures the Council reject works which, whatever they or we may think of the principles on which the artist has worked, are "representative" pictures, the crowning examples of their school. Deprived of these, the whole school to which they belong, no less than the particular painter, is unfairly treated in the exhibition of this year; and if it be the object of the Academy Exhibition to set before the public the pick of the annual products of our school, its officials have no right, in the exercise of their private judgment, to exclude such pictures as Mr. Brett's, the products of an autumn's and winter's close and conscientious labour, and of a quality that must enforce respect and admiration from every fair critic, however little disposed he may be to go along with the school of which Mr. Brett is the most powerful pupil. As pictures thus treated suffer for the time an unmerited depreciation in the market, we trust that Mr. Brett will soon have an opportunity of appealing from the ostracism of the Academy to the judgment of the public.

Prominent among the pictures in the exhibition which deserve to be rescued from the obscurity to which bad hanging is likely to condemn them is Mr. Archer's poetically conceived "Sangareall" (581). King Arthur is seen tended of his grievous wound by mystic and mourning Queens in "the island valley of Avillion," while by his side a shadowy angel bears the vessel of the Holy Blood. The finest qualities of this picture, both personages and landscape, are of course lost in its place over the doorway of the North Room. Mr. Walker's "Lost Path" (712), a poor vagrant, battling against snow and storm, with her infant tenderly wrapped in her cloak, is an allegory all the more touching for its triteness, and a most impressively, because simply and faithfully painted picture.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FOSSIL PREADAMITE.

(*From the London Review, May 16.*)

Who has forgotten, or can forget the scene, in which Sir Walter Scott describes the mingled fury and confusion of the Laird of Monkbarns, when Edie Ochiltree broke in upon his lecture on the Kairn of Pinprunes? Three sides of the ancient square, indeed, had vanished beneath the plough, but traces of the fourth were extant. It needed but the simple alteration of "pruinis" into "Pinprunes," in a line of Claudian, added to the discovery of a stone inscribed with a "sacrificial vessel," and the letters A.D.L.L., and there was proof sufficient to identify the spot as the scene of the last fight between Agricola and the Caledonians. "Is not here," cries the enthusiastic antiquary, "Decuman gate? And there, but for the ravage of the horrid-plough, as a learned friend calls it, would be the Praetorian gate." We have often envied the enjoyment of Lovell, when the rugged Bedes-man came suddenly in sight with the unqualified assertion, "Praetorian here, Praetorian there, I mind the bigging o't." The Laird's crest-fallen look must have been worth seeing, as the inexorable Edie proceeded, step by step, to account for the "sacrificial vessel," the inscription, and the ditch. Despite the fury of the laird, he pronounces on the best authority, viz., his own, that "about twenty years syne," he, "and a wheen hallen-shakers" like himself, "and the mason lads," "and two or three herds maybe, just set to wark, and built this bit thing here that ye ca' the Pretorian."

Something akin to the exquisite delight of Edie Ochiltree, as he unravelled the mystery, must, we imagine, be the satisfaction of the *terrassiers* of Abbeville, if it be true that they have played a successful trick on M. de Perthes, one of the leaning Monkbarns of the day. M. de Perthes is a celebrated French antiquarian, who has joined heartily in the crusade against the Biblical narrative, claiming a far higher antiquity for the human race than our commonly received ideas would accord to it. Sir Charles Lyell, in his recent work on "The Antiquity of Man," while he hesitates to accept some of his conclusions as to the tens of thousands of years which M. de Perthes claims for the formation of certain peat mosses in the valley of the Somme, yet offers the French *savant* as one of the authorities on whom we are to lean in disturbing the received chronology of our race. It would appear that some supposed ancient flint weapons have been found in the gravel beds in the neighbourhood of Amiens and Abbeville, and the great desideratum in the eyes of all who are looking on this controversy with anxiety, has been the discovery of human bones in close proximity with the weapons. Up to the end of last March, however, no such human remains had come to light, to gladden the eyes of the antiquarian, and incontestably to establish his theory. But suddenly at the very close of the month (pity it was not on April the first), was the intelligence conveyed to Paris that the genuine remains of a real fossil man had been discovered. Who cannot picture to himself the modern Monkbarns posting on the wings of science and excitement to the spot? Arriving at the gravel beds, he beheld, in deed and in truth, some real human bones projecting from the cliff. The proof is given. The controversy is ended. The bones were seized with avidity, and hailed as the veritable under-jaw of a human being in a fossil state. What could be more satisfactory and delightful especially as flint hatchets were discovered near the same spot, belonging no doubt to the venerable Pre-adamite whose jaw-bone had come so conveniently to light? The precious relics were conveyed instantly to Paris—a molar tooth, which had become disengaged from the jaw, having however, fallen into the hands of our own learned Dr. Falconer. He declares, in a long letter to the *Times*—and he has hitherto received no contradiction—that, on sawing up the molar tooth, it was found to be not pre-Adamite, but very recent. He asserts, moreover, that on comparing the drawings of the jaw-bone with others in his own possession, he finds that the supposed antiquarian remains may be matched from any graveyard in London. The flint hatchets are pronounced equally spurious, about equal in value, we suppose, to the inestimable coins which are manufactured in Birmingham, and the genuine Waterloo relics which are produced in unlimited quantities according to the demand, at Brussels. In Dr. Falconer's view of the case, the whole discovery is a clever and profitable trick of the *terrassiers* or quarrymen of Abbeville. "What is that you say, Edie?" cried Mr. Oldbuck. "What were you speaking about?" "About this bit bourock, your honour," answered the undaunted Edie; "I mind the bigging o't." "The —— you do! Why, you old fool, it was here before you were born, and will be here after you are hanged, man." "Hanged or drowned, here or awa, dead or alive, I mind the bigging o't."

We smile at the foregoing incident, and we regard, perhaps, the *expose* with satisfaction. We shall hail it, indeed, with unmingled pleasure, if it tends to inspire scientific men with a spirit of caution in drawing their conclusions. We do not desire for one moment to clip the wings of legitimate inquiry, or to ridicule the attempts of the honest philosopher to arrive at the truth. It is our firm belief that religion has nothing to fear, and infidelity nothing to hope, from the discoveries of science. But we believe that religion has just and deep cause to complain of the crude and unsubstantial conclusions at which scientific men have arrived from very insufficient data. We have had more memorable instances even than the one before us of the hasty inferences of philosophers. Sir Charles Lyell has himself, if we are not mistaken, abandoned, in his more recent work, some of the conclusions at which he had arrived in his book on the "Principles of Geology." There are those who would bring the earlier volume to disprove some of the assertions of the later, and who would boldly demand from Sir C. Lyell his present opinion of some supposed Egyptian pottery dug out of the gravel-beds of Egypt, and who would twit him with the Grecian honeysuckle found upon these pre-Adamite fragments. Certainly, again, we may receive with caution and reserve the famous Egyptian chronology of Baron Bunsen, when we know that so great an authority as the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis comes forward to break a lance with him. With respect to the question which is now before us—the antiquity of the human race—it is enough for our present purpose to say, that while we thank Sir C. Lyell for his researches, there is abundance of room for caution in arriving at a conclusion, and that, in the present state of the inquiry, those persons cannot be charged with an undue or absurd tenacity who decline to loosen their hold on the chronology of Scripture. It should be remembered that geology is a science which is still in its infancy, and that it has something absolutely transatlantic in the rapidity of its growth. Why should it be regarded with distrust and aversion by the believer in the Bible? Why, on the other hand, should its votaries entertain misgivings as to the truth of the Mosaic record? Why should Mr. Baden Powell, in his work on "The Unity of Worlds," jump to the conclusion that the discrepancies between the Bible and geology are not only irreconcileable, but that there is a "palpable contradiction" between the facts of geology and the Bible record of creation? Why should we not rather believe that, however great those discrepancies may appear, they are not and cannot be insuperable? Why not feel assured that the difficulties *must* admit of a solution? Surely we should start on so interesting an inquiry with a firm conviction and belief—not that God's two records of His purposes are irremediably at variance, but that the advance of time and the discoveries of science will attest that there is and can be no inconsistency between the Word and the Works of the Almighty. One of these records we find inscribed upon the rocks, and buried deep in the bowels of the earth. In the fossil remains with which the crust of the earth is charged, are a thousand evidences of the wisdom and omnipotence of the Creator. We read that wisdom and omnipotence in the prints of animals and herbs impressed upon mud and sand, then soft, but which are now hardened into stone. But we have a second record in the grand old Book which even its opponents speak of in such glowing terms. Why will not man believe that these two records must speak the same language, though at present they seem to be in opposition? The hand which gave us both records was Divine. Both speak truth, and both must be truth. Let us not be too hasty in our decisions. Let not the philosopher assault the believer, or the believer revile the researches of the philosopher. Only, we say again, we must, demand of the philosopher that he does not carry us too fast, or draw hasty conclusions which he may be called upon to renounce to-morrow from insufficient data. "Magna est veritas, et prævalebit." Only we must be content to inquire humbly and wait patiently. Meanwhile, we cannot but express the opinion that something more than a few apparent flint weapons and bones are required, before the general public can be called upon to receive any new opinions as to the antiquity of man. Let no one assert at present in answer to the demand of Sir C. Lyell and others, that the new theory is false. But, on the other hand, let no man be blamed if he says, "Before I give in to your views, show me the roads, the camps, the amphitheatres, and other massive monuments which attest the presence of the Romans in Great Britain, and of the Jews in Palestine. Bring forward the tombs, baths, pavements, statues, procelain, arms, coins, and household instruments, which must have been used by the Preadamites, and which must still exist in the districts which they inhabited. Till then, I will gladly consider all that you can lay before me, but I shall suspend my judgment."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Times, May 8.*)

Richmond, *March 23.*

In the *Illustrated London News* of February 21 the following passage has caught my eye:—

"From the Cumberland River, in Tennessee, further atrocities committed on unarmed negroes and mulatto men are reported. The coloured cabin-boys and cooks captured on board some Federal steamers taken at Harpeth shoals, on the Cumberland river, were taken to an open field and shot in cold blood. Two others got down by the rudder of the steamer, and held on with only their heads above water. They were discovered by the Confederates, and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, who rowed close up to them and blew out their brains. The life of a chambermaid was saved with difficulty by the clerk of a steamer claiming her as his slave whom he was removing into Kentucky."

As our opportunities of seeing English journals in the Confederate States are like angels' visits, and as there are indications from the use of the term "*further* atrocities," that many similar stories have been contributed to the enlightenment of the British public, let me venture to ask your readers whether it is necessary that a voice should come from this side of the Atlantic to demonstrate to them the ludicrous improbability of fictions like this? At this moment the Confederate States, no less or scarcely less than the Federal, are floating swiftly along a current which, if this war be protracted for ten months more, will plunge both sections alike into that great ocean of repudiation which is consciously and without a shudder contemplated at Washington, but towards which there is at least great repugnance professed at Richmond. In both sections alike the result is that everything resembling property is eagerly sought for, as a safe vehicle for the conveyance of a fraction of those paper promises to pay with which every man, ragged and tattered though in some instances he may be, is heavily freighted. In the category of property, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation, no man can deny that the negro is still emphatically included. At the slave-market in Richmond not a day passes but negroes and negresses are eagerly bought at prices varying from $2,000 to $2,500; and if an English eye could ever learn to look with indifference upon so sad a sight many a smile might be provoked to see the proud satisfaction with which a negro, who in ordinary times would have fetched $1,300, and who has little conception of the meaning of such recondite terms as depreciation of the currency, finds himself knocked down at an advance upon that figure of $1,000. "I told you," said a female slave recently, imperial in the dimensions of her crinoline, and pointing proudly to her gold earrings, "that it worn't for nothing that I wore them things;" her meaning being that the large price of $2,300 which she had just fetched was attributable to her *bijouterie*. Under these circumstances is there any other man in England but Mr. Baptist Noel who believes that captured Africans are likely by Confederate soldiers to be taken to an open field and shot in cold blood? Is it conceivable that (as I have read in some other extract from the English press) negroes taken from the Federals should by the Confederates be lashed to trees, cowhided, and left there to perish of starvation? Is it likely that Mr. Baptist Noel's other story, about negroes hiding arms and being shot at Charleston, should contain a grain of truth? Assume that it were possible that in such a community as Charleston negroes should have sufficient independence of character to breathe otherwise than through their masters' nostrils, is there no other way of punishing them, if insubordinate, than by instant death? There are proprietors of coal mines in Virginia and North Carolina offering at this moment, by public advertisement, fabulous prices for the hire of refractory or disaffected negroes. And what safer and more remunerative disposition of such ticklish property as Mr. Noel's imaginary recusants could possibly be found?

It should be remarked that stories such as these which bring down the roof of Exeter-hall, are wisely seasoned for the palate of the English public, but are seldom ventilated upon this better informed continent. The Southerner, cavalier though he may be, has lived too long in affinity with the Yankee to be wholly insensible to the fascinations of the almighty dollar. It is possible that some of the miserable sufferers who are perishing with cold and hunger at Craney Island, and Cairo, and Washington, may be soothed into uncomplaining silence by such stories as these, and checked in their aspiration for a return to the tropical savannahs of Dixie by that dread of physical pain which the African shares with the native of Hindustan and Persia. But even among the fugitive slaves at the North there is such a general consciousness of the aversion in which they are held by the white man, such suffering from the Arctic cold of northern winters, that it is universally believed 90 per cent. of the pure unadulterated Africans in the North and Canada would transfer themselves again to the sunny South if free transportation and liberty to avail themselves of it were extended to them to-morrow. There is something saddening, I might almost say appalling, in the thought that in the British Parliament, and upon every public platform in England, a speaker has only to express gratification that, as one result of this afflicting war, 100,000 negroes have burst their bonds, in order to insure from his audience rapturous applause. If it were intimated in this country that the 900 violent deaths which annually occur in the collieries of England were at one jump increased to 90,000, and if this intimation were here received with satisfaction and applause, there would be some analogy between the two cases. It is in vain for me to seek, by the use of any language at my command, to convey to these English enthusiasts a true description of the condition of those ransomed Africans, for whom, in English eyes, the possession of freedom is meat, drink, clothing, shelter, life and happiness. It is to be hoped that from some impartial spectator of their condition, writing from the North, the truth, neither extenuated nor set down in malice, may reach the eye of England. Meanwhile, from hundreds of similar reports, many of them far more nervous and graphic in language, I cull the following description, emanating from a gentleman of high character and position, who has contributed it to the columns of the *Richmond Examiner*:—

"The destitution and suffering of the contrabands at Washington exceed belief. They are huddled together in 'Swampoodle' a low and marshy situation off the city, and are in the most abject and squalid poverty. They are kept apart by themselves, and no one takes the least interest in them—a characteristic commentary on the hypocrisy of the Harriet Beecher school. There is the greatest destitution among them; many of them are half-naked, and the poor creatures are being swept off by disease and sickness, dying at the rate of 20 or 30 a day. Their condition is truly pitiable; hundreds of them pine to come back to their old masters. If an opportunity were offered, gladly would they return to servitude in a body, so thoroughly disgusted are they

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with the taste of Northern freedom. No one will give them work; all they do is to bask in the sun or loiter along the streets, their clothes in tatters, their persons more ragged than any corn-field negro in Virginia. Their forlorn and destitute condition is in striking contrast with their blithe and happy faces when here in their comfortable cabins, and their sorrow-stricken countenances strike pity to the stoutest heart, not warped by the prejudice and madness of abolition."

And it is into such a *galere* as this that England pants to see, not 100,000, but 4,000,000 helpless, dependent beings forced to enter. If to the above description I were to add the narratives which have reached me of scenes at Craney Island and Cairo—far too revolting to be printed anywhere, unless as a supplement to Dante's *Inferno*—some conception of the emancipated negro, as found at present in the Northern States, might be conveyed to England. But if it is imagined in England that the loudest of Exeter-hall utterances,—that the universal diatribes of Europe against African slavery, will induce six million intelligent, and, upon the whole, humane Caucasians to turn four million canaries out of their cages, and set them adrift in such woods as Washington and Craney Island, then it is high time that England should be undeceived. What has England recently done to abate this sum of all villanies—negro slavery? The answer is Lord Macaulay's, "She has brayed." What has she done to encourage it? For years and years she has imported not less than 50,000,000*l.* worth of slave-grown raw material. How will our record read when it is set down that, having introduced upon this continent the African slave, and having largely profited by him, we registered undying hatred against slavery when this continent had passed from our possession, but illustrated that hatred by subsidizing the slave owner at the rate of 50,000,000*l* a year?

It is a solemn thing to cry aloud for Abolition and spare not; for, disguise it as you may, the abolition of slavery means the extermination of the black race on the continent of North America. I pass from the contemplation of such a possibility as the deportation of the blacks to Africa, or elsewhere, by reason of its manifest impossibility. Between 1820 and 1856 the American Colonization Society sent to Liberia 9,502 persons: in the same period the *increase* in the slave population of the old Union was 1,999,527 souls. In the words of Professor Cairnes, "The deportation of slaves would require a new Moses and new miracles." To emancipate the negroes without deportation has always, to the most fanatical Abolitionist, appeared such extravagance of cruelty that never, until it pleased President Lincoln to put forth his recent proclamation as a war necessity, was such an atrocity contemplated. The results of such a proclamation, could effect be universally given to it, may be studied at Cairo and Craney Island. That such results should enlist the sympathies of England, that they should be demanded in tempestuous accents by great concourses of people, proves little else than that the English people, justly detesting the abstraction of slavery, know nothing of the disposition, temperament, or circumstances of the African slave as seen on the continent of North America. For years, and decades of years, a solution of the difficulties of this mighty question has been sought by the whole civilized world. Has any apppoximation to a solution been hitherto found? Will any solution arise from the stormy addresses of Exeter-hall orators? It is worse than childishness to strive to beat down by clamour what we are unable to abate by reason, judgment or philosophy.

Ought England, in her detestation of slavery, to desire the restoration of the Union or not? Ought she to side with President Lincoln or President Davis? Do those who so vituperate and clamour against Mr. Davis heartily desire that slavery should be abolished; or is it their wish, because Boston and New York have flattered their literary vanity, that the Union should arise from its ashes to please Boston and New York? It seems to me that the answer to the former of these questions is very clear; to the latter I leave Mr. Hughes to reply. If by any conceivable possibility the resurrection of the Union could be compassed, does any one doubt that every imaginable prop and security which the most fanatical slave-driver of the South could describe in language would be eagerly and enthusiastically conceded with a view to making slavery impregnable against all possible future attacks? There is, then, no hope for Emancipationists in the restoration of the Union. Is there better hope from the establishment of a Republic believing in and based upon slavery? Such is my honest conviction and belief. In no portion of the eight slaveholding States through which I have hitherto passed has it ever been denied that there are grievous spots and blemishes in the existing system of slavery. Everywhere have these spots and blemishes been excused as the outgrowth of the defensive attitude which New England has forced the South to assume. Leave these States face to face with their own peculiar institution; aid them to modify and abate it where modification and abatement are possible; let there be no more taunts and jeers; let it be ascertained whether the alleged practice of breeding slaves in Virginia and elsewhere and selling them for consumption in the South be true or false, and if true let it be frowned down by the moral sense of the world; let the hand extended to help them in wrestling with slavery be the hand neither of Puritan nor Pharisee, but of an equal and a brother, and trust the rest to Providence.

In my recent letter of the 17th, when describing the lamented death of Major Pelham, I stated that General Stuart, at the head of 2,000 of his cavalry, had attacked and driven back a body of 3,000 Federal horsemen. It appears that the true narrative of the incidents of the 17th is something like the following:—Full and accurate information of the intended raid of the Federal cavalry had reached General Fitzhugh Lee, but in the deep and miry slime of the roads he gave little heed to the truth of the report. It happened that General Stuart was at Culpepper Court-house, attending a court-martial. With him went also Major Pelham, neither of them expecting any collision with the enemy. Upon the morning of the 17th it was reported that a large body of Federal cavalry, variously estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, were rapidly advancing from Kelly's Ford. To oppose them there was nothing but the brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee, numbering at this moment about 800 men, but likely to be much stronger hereafter. Two of the Federal regiments were dismounted and thrown out as sharpshooters, and against these dismounted men the Confederates thrice gallantly attempted to charge, but were unable to get at them by reason of the inaccessibility of their position. Just as the third charge was imminent, Major Pelham, who had borrowed a horse and was on the field as a volunteer, rode a little forward, and, having been forbidden by General Stuart to join (as he eagerly desired) in the charge, cheered the 3d Virginia Regiment forward with voice and hand. There they are boys, there! Give it 'em! forward! forward!" These were his last words. He never spoke again. A shell, discharged at the regiment, burst above him, and extinguished one of the purest and bravest spirits which have yet been yielded up in this desolating war. The charge was delivered without effect, but immediately afterwards, to the astonishment of their opponents, the Federals began to retreat. It is believed that intelligence of the movement of a large body of infantry, designed by General R. E. Lee to cut off the Federals from the Rappahannock, had suddenly reached them. Be this as it may, nothing could exceed the precipitate disorder of their retreat. Various designs, such as a descent upon Gordonsville, or Charlottesville, or some point of the Virginia Central Railroad, have been imputed to them. As it is, but for the accidental and irreparable loss which the Confederates have sustained in Major Pelham, there would have been little occasion to waste ten words upon so feeble and abortive an attempt to lift the curtain of the bloody drama of 1863.

Two days later the advance, which was sufficiently difficult upon the 17th inst., would have been totally impracticable. Early on the morning of the 19th snow began steadily to descend, and before night the heaviest layer of snow which I have yet seen in the South had carpeted the ground. Since then we have had warm weather and rain, and the consequent condition of the Virginian roads may be easily conceived. Operations on a large scale for either General Lee or General Hooker are simply impossible for at least three weeks, or, more probably, for a month to come. What are the indications of the movements intended when locomotion of large bodies of men in Virginia is possible? Of course, the answer can only be guesswork. I do not believe that General Hooker has much more, if any more, than 100,000 men. Of General Lee's strength it is not necessary that I should say more than that he and his army are, in my opinion, very formidable. A great deal is said about Hooker's intentions of advancing by Kelly's Ford, or Port Royal, or over the ground which General Burnside's army soaked with rivers of their blood little more than three months ago. My own opinion inclines to the belief that, if, by constantly threatening to advance, Hooker could hold in check and neutralize for some months General Lee and his fine army, the authorities at Washington would be abundantly satisfied.

Passing from General Hooker's army to General Johnston's, we have cheering reports of the health, vigour, and confidence of the army of the latter. But just as our hopes of a battle on that line (which I have before described as stretching from Shelbyville to Manchester, along what are called the Normandy Hills) were becoming confident expectation is baffled by the retreat of General Rosecrans and his army. What may be the explanation of this move—whether it is merely a feint to draw General Johnston away from his strong line; whether it indicates unexpected and unhoped for demoralisation of the Yankee troops; or whether, as seems generally imagined, it points to a junction between the forces of Rosecrans and those in front of Vicksburg, it seems idle to speculate. From Vicksburg and Port Hudson the reports are still most encouraging. In the Yazoo Pass, after two feeble attacks upon Fort Pemberton, the whole Yankee squadron has been compelled to put about and make the best of its way to the rear. Some hopes are entertained of damaging the expedition by obstructions to be placed in the Coldwater or Tallahatchie, but I have little faith in their success. Vicksburg still stands defiantly over the river; the canal is daily less believed in, the flooded and swollen river is wreaking its vengeance upon the trespassers on its banks; the prospects of Vicksburg's invaders, especially as the hot weather approaches grow less and less encouraging. Port Hudson has already once been attacked; it is known that a large Federal frigate, the Mississippi, was sunk in the muddy waters of the river from which it takes its name; that the most glaring disaffection exists among the land forces of General Banks; that a confidence springing out of the recent repulse of Flag officer Farragut's attack has taken possession of Port Hudson's defenders, and taught them, if possible, to surpass the fame of Vicksburg.

If the eye is lifted from the opposing hosts at Fredericksburg and carried westward along the line of the Confederate defence—a line that stretches thousands of miles over mountain, river, lake, swamp, bayou, forest, prairie, and heath, till, starting from the pinewoods of the Rappahannock, it lands us among the palms and magnolias of Galveston, there is no point where a firmer attitude of defence, a more solid state of preparation, is not worn and evinced by the Confederate hosts of 1863 than was ever by them exhibited since the first drum beat to arms. Still, there is a seriousness and earnestness, as we tremble upon the brink of what promises to be the bloodiest campaign of the bloodiest war of modern history, which is generally noticeable, and which I have never before observed. Let no one suppose that they betoken want of confidence. The subjugation of the South was never a probability; it has been manifested by 23 months of bitterest strife to be the wildest of chimeras. But it is felt when, in spite of the hecatombs of dead who have fallen, there is a cry for rivers of fresh blood—when throughout the length and breadth of the land there is scarcely a house where there is not one dead—when valuable lives which never can be replaced have fallen in every hamlet, city, and State—when not only men like Major Pelham, but also mature men, learned and studious, such as Professor Coleman (the Dr. Arnold, as he was reputed, of this continent), have yielded their lives by hundreds—it is felt that this is no moment for thoughtlessness and levity. Another thought is continually finding expression—it is that the two sections do not fight on level ground. The North is flooding her armies with recruits who are three-fourths of them foreigners, many of them taken from the emigrant ships at Castle Garden; the South is sending into the field the very lifeblood of her body politic. It may be that the civilized Powers of Europe, standing as they do upon a higher level than it is possible that I can occupy, may see no hope of successful moral interference. But if they could only witness the misery which is, from every acre of this once favoured continent, crying aloud to Heaven, it could scarcely be but that they would risk some chance of failure rather than permit humanity to be outraged by a continuance of such excess of anguish as has visited no nation since the sword first leaped from its scabbard, and the human heart was first sown with the bitter seed of vindictiveness and hate.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF MARITIME CAPTURE.

(To the Editor of the Times, May 7.)

SIR,—I have not failed to observe that the last letter I had the honour to address to you has given rise to animadversion in various quarters. In the discussions to which you have indulgently afforded me a liberal space in your columns I have had, and have, but two objects in view,—the first to maintain what I believe to be the sound principles of public law; the second to vindicate what I know to be essential to the character of the country to which it is my happiness to belong. Whether the arguments I address to your readers subserve the cause of the North or of the South is to me profoundly immaterial. To the interests of the rival factions engaged in the internecine strife now unhappily waged among a kindred race I am as much indifferent as it is possible to be without disregard to the ordinary sentiments of humanity. That I have not altogether failed in the impartiality I have desired to observe I may venture to believe from the dissatisfaction which my remarks have had the good fortune to elicit in turn from the partisans of the rival combatants. If the views I have taken the liberty to express on the subject of Recognition, Intervention, and Capture have been distasteful to gentlemen of "Southern proclivities," my remarks upon the topics of the Foreign Enlistment Act and contraband trade appear to have been equally obnoxious to Northern sympathizers. To have earned the consistent applause or condemnation of either would have satisfied me I must have been in error. I am abundantly content with their alternate disapproval and occasional assent.

I have seen it asked, with a degree of not unnatural impatience, whether the American Government is to be permitted to enjoy the advantage of two codes—whether, in fact, they are to have the benefit of a doctrine favourable to neutrals when they are at peace, and to insist, when they are at war, on the extreme theory of belligerent right. If this supposition were well founded in fact I could readily concede that the complaint would be entitled to much consideration. There are nations in Europe between whom and ourselves such a question might raise difficulties of no ordinary kind. There would arise a sort of cross estoppel between the parties, who might each allege against the other a former practice inconsistent with their present pretensions. To the members of the armed neutrality we might deny the exercise of the rights they had always repudiated, while they, on the other side, might insist on the doctrines which we had gone to war to maintain. But this game of "cross questions and crooked answers" happily does not find any place in our relations with the American Government. Upon all the cardinal and leading questions of belligerent rights the American and English doctrine is and always has been in complete accord. The question of the impressment of seamen was almost the only exception, and on that point I think we must now admit that the Americans were not in the wrong. Upon all the questions with which I have had occasion to deal, the writers and the courts of both countries are absolutely agreed. Wheaton, Story, and Kent are in complete concurrence with Sir W. Scott. In support of this assertion I may cite the following striking testimony from a judgement pronounced by the English Privy Council in the course of the late war with Russia:—

"The law which we are to lay down cannot be confined to the British navy; the rule must be applied to captors of all nations. No country can be permitted to establish an exceptional rule in its own favour, or in favour of particular classes of its own subjects. On the law of nations foreign decisions are entitled to the same weight as those of the country in which the tribunal sits. America has adopted almost all her principles of prize law from the decisions of English courts. Whatever is held in England to justify or excuse an officer of the British navy will be held by the tribunals of every country, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, to justify or excuse the captors of their own nation."—The Ostsee, 1855.

It will be seen, then, that in insisting on the strict doctrines of our belligerent code the American Government is not to be charged with departure from its own principles. We should therefore remember the equity of the maxim,—

"Cædimus, inque vicem præbemus crura sagittis."

To pass to another topic of complaint. It is alleged, with what foundation I know not, that French traders are more leniently treated by the American cruisers than vessels sailing under the English flag. If the circumstances were in all respects the same, it must be admitted that this would be conduct of an unfriendly character. But at the same time, it must be also observed that so long as the strict rule of right is not exceeded as regards ourselves, it hardly lies in our mouth to object that it is not rigorously enforced against others. If I have a right of action against two persons, I am not to lose my suit against one because, for any reason, I do not choose to proceed against the other. But, next, is it to be at once assumed that the circumstances are equal in the two cases? England, as we well know, has what the French term a *specialite* for the manufacture of "hardware." And it is not wholly impossible that American cruisers may have discovered by conjucture, information, or experience that this is a species of cargo which they are more likely to discover in English than in French bottoms. And, further, the French war in Mexico, even with reference to such goods themselves, makes it less probable *prima facie* that they are destined for Southern arsenals. It is not therefore, if the fact be as alleged, quite out of the question that French traders run the gauntlet of the blockading squadrons more freely, not because they are better protected than our merchantmen by their own Government, but because they are less suspected by the belligerent navy.

Another complaint, which, if well founded, is a serious one, consists in the alleged delay of bringing prizes to adjudication. In this respect, however, the captured vessel has the remedy in its own hands. The captor can always be compelled to proceed by monition, and if there is any undue delay, damages are always given to the injured party by way of demurrage. At the same time it must be remembered that in time of war Prize Courts are choked with business, and difficulties of investigation intervene which make delay sometimes not easy to be avoided. I have before me as I write, the case of the Anna Catharina in our own Admiralty Court (*Rob. Rep.* 6, p. 11), where the ship was taken on August 7th, 1798, and the sentence of condemnation was not passed till December, 1803, and proceedings in respect of costs were still pending in April, 1805. This was, no doubt, an extreme case, but a delay of more than a year between the seizure and final adjudication was by no means uncommon. A very accurate and full account of the principles and practice of the Prize Courts in dealing with questions of this description will be found in Dr. Phillimore's useful compilation, vol. iii., part xi., to which I refer your mercantile readers for more detailed information on points with which it is of great consequence to them to be accurately instructed.

I now arrive at another matter the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. As long as the question of the mail-bags remained in a litigious, not to say bellicose, position, I advisedly abstained from hazarding any remarks which might embarrass a discussion surrounded with difficulty and peril. The course adopted by Mr. Seward in this matter—which, in spite of the obloquy which is heaped in certain quarters on all who are disposed to treat with justice any acts of the Government of Washington, I will venture to characterize as a course at once liberal, conciliatory, and courageous—has absolved us in the consideration of this question from the reserve which it might otherwise have been proper to exercise. And I think, considering the manner in which this question has been dealt with by the Cabinet of Washington, those orators who have presumed to impute to that Government a deliberate intention to provoke hostilities with Great Britain may take no small shame to themselves for their intemperate injustice. As the topic has now happily passed from the region of angry dispute into that of amicable discussion, it is permissible to debate the question in its purely legal aspect. I have observed with much surprise that in some quarters it has been taken for granted that the immunity of the neutral mail-bag on board a neutral merchant vessel from belligerent search was an established and indisputable principle of international law. Where the authority for such a proposition is to be found I confess I am wholly at a loss to discover. That such a doctrine has ever been laid down by writers of authority, or practised in the Courts of maritime jurisprudence, I think it would be difficult to prove. Indeed, any lawyer who looks at the language of Lord Stowell in the case of the Lissette Petersen, cited in the well-known case of the Atalanta (*Rob. Rep.* 6, p. 457), would be led to the very opposite conclusion. I am not unaware that M. Hautefeuille and other writers of the anti-belligerent school have insisted on this pretension. But the very principles on which they found their argument show at once that the doctrine contended for is wholly inconsistent with the established code of international law. Indeed, M. Hautefeuille on this point, as on others, finds it necessary (vol. ii., p. 187) to start with the characteristic remark, "L'avis de Sir W. Scott ne saurait avoir aucun poids à mes yeux." I need hardly say that in this country we are not prepared to found our reasonings on such an axiom. The same writer equally disposes, though somewhat less cavalierly, of the opinions of Mr. Wheaton and M. Ortolan, which square just as little with his ideas. Let us examine for a moment the principle on which the assumed privilege of the neutral mail-bag is supposed to be based. It is said that the official seal is inviolable, because it guarantees the *bona fide* destination of the vessel which conveys it, and, consequently, the innocence of the contents of the mail-bags. But what, after all, is this, except to revive in a still more obnoxious form the claim by the neutral convoy to privilege from search and capture which we extinguished amid the ashes of Copenhagen? The neutral convoy, at least, was a living, sentient, rational assurance that the vessels under its protection carried no unlawful freight, and that they would pursue none but a legitimate voyage. In the case of the convoy the commander was, at least, supposed to have satisfied himself as to the innocence of the cargo and to warrant the propriety of the destination. Nevertheless we, as the champions of belligerent rights, refused to accept this guarantee as a substitute for the right of search and the investigation of our own prize tribunals. And yet it is to be said that the official seal of the Post-office,—which cannot, like the convoy, compel the vessel to adhere to the destination to which it is addressed, and which is unlike the convoy, attached without any means of knowledge of the nature of the materials which it covers,—is to afford complete satisfaction to the belligerent Power. To my mind I confess it seems impossible to escape from the conclusion that the pretension to the immunity of the mail-bag is an *à fortiori* case, and implicitly involves the admission of the right of the neutral convoy to oust the belligerent search. The intimate connexion between the immunity of the mail-bag and the question of convoy is sufficiently indicated by the language of Lord Stowell in the case of the Madison (*Edwards's Adm. Rep.* p. 226). In that case it was sought to condemn an American neutral vessel on the ground of its having taken on board despatches from the French Government to America. The vessel was ultimately acquitted for other reasons, but when it was alleged in justification that the papers in question had come on board under the protection of the American Ambassador the Court instantly rejected such a defence. "Certainly," said Lord Stowell, "if these papers are really of a hostile and illegal nature, it is not in the power of the American Ambassador to sanction them or protect the conveyance of them. This Court has held in cases of convoy that even the interposition of the Sovereign of a neutral country will not take off the criminality of an illegal act. Still less can an Ambassador, acting only under a delegated authority from his Sovereign, be permitted to assume a privilege so injurious to a belligerent whose rights it is his duty to respect." Let us take care in this matter what we are about. This is not an isolated question. It touches the very roots of the doctrine of belligerent rights, and undermines to its foundations the fabric of maritime supremacy. It may, or it may not, be right to discard the system for which our ancestors have fought, and by which the empire we have inherited was compacted. But if this is to be done let it be done considerately, with a full knowledge of the principles which are involved and the consequences which will certainly ensue. If the guarantee of the neutral mail-bag is to be admitted as of right to exclude the belligerent search, we may depend upon it concession cannot and will not stop there. If the principle is good for so much it is good for a great deal more. It involves nothing less than the general substitution of the neutral guarantee for the belligerent capture. Under the pressure of such a leverage the whole system which Lord Stowell expounded, and which Lord Nelson enforced, will crumble into dust; and the doctrines of the "Armed Neutrality" will be established in all their plenitude on the impregnable basis of an irresistible logic. There may be those who desire such a consummation, which would go far to render our marine an empty display, and our navy an idle expense. I confess I do not rank myself among their numbers. I should see with the deepest regret and the greatest alarm the inevitable destruction of that belligerent code which I believe to be a just and necessary implement of warfare, essential alike to the security and the greatness of a maritime State. I am one of those who think that in the Declaration of the Congress of Paris we have already conceded quite enough. But this perilous innovation is instinct with consequences far more extensive and infinitely more dangerous.

Let us consider for a moment how the theory would work. I have seen it argued as though this were only a question of the mail-bag covering a hostile despatch contraband in its own character. But this is a very small part of the question. In the present system of law as understood and practised by belligerents the captor has a right to examine and seize the ship's papers, which evidence the character of the cargo and the destination of the vessel. No nook or corner of the vessel, no neutral convoying man-of-war, no privilege or concealment of any kind is permitted to withhold from his search that evidence on which alone condemnation can be founded. The destruction or suppression of papers is invariably fatal to the ship. But if the doctrine of a privileged mail-bag is to be established, who does not see that the real documents of an unlawful adventure will always shelter themselves under this safe refuge, and that the belligerent captors will be baffled by fabricated papers, which the master will keep by him for the express purpose of deceiving the captors? The ship's papers and all the other documents on which a condemnation can be founded will be franked by the official seal, the neutral Government of course knowing nothing of the contents of its own mail-bags, and being *bona fide* ignorant of the deception; and thus the whole right of belligerent capture will be absolutely defeated.

I hope, Sir, that we, who have won for ourselves and may have again one day to maintain by arms a maritime dominion, are not going to tumble blindfold into such a pitfall. Depend upon it, the eyes of jealous and not over-friendly nations are upon us in this matter. They will regard with an anxious and half-ironical curiosity the bearing of the great maritime belligerent in her first real apprenticeship of neutrality; they will chuckle with glee over her inconsistencies, they will register with carefulness her delinquencies; and, believe me, they will one day reap the advantage of her mistakes.

I trust Her Majesty's Government will approach the negotiations on this matter which are already announced with the most provident and suspicious caution. A special and exceptional immunity of this character may be safely conceded on the one hand and accepted on the other as a matter of particular convenience or partial compact, without breaking in on general principles, or importing a dangerous solecism into the established system of maritime jurisprudence. Mr. Seward's original letter on this subject affords an excellent foundation for treating the matter from this point of view. But I cannot repeat with too much emphasis that to accept the principles on which the absolute immunity of the mail-bags is rested as a general and universal doctrine of international law would be fraught with consequences the most dangerous and disastrous to a system which it is, above all things, our interest to vindicate and uphold. Let us not, with a shortsighted and foolish impatience, by snatching at a present and temporary advantage, sacrifice the permanent enjoyment of rights which we know not how soon we may require to exercise. Let us rather assist the American Government in the task they have so well begun of ratifying by solemn examples the code it is so greatly to our interest to maintain. Let us confirm afresh, in a manner which none can gainsay, by our patience in neutrality, the principles we so often established by our supremacy in war. Let us earn, as prudent neutrals, the right to be potent belligerents. And then, when the hour of danger overtakes us, we shall find that we have not rusted in peace those mighty engines of defence which can alone avail us in war. Let us beware lest in this matter Mr. Secretary Seward should play the part of an American Sinon to an English Troy. I confess that what I fear is not that the American Government should offer too little, but lest we should accept too much.

Temple, May 8. HISTORICUS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	2 56
8	MAHIM	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¾	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¾	CALLIAN	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.												
				A.M.		P.M.							
	EGUTPOORA	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum	"	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul	"	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271½	Warrungaum	"	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282½	Nargaum	"	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295½	MULKAPORE	Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A.M.	P.M.									
	CALLIAN	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
62½	Dyolee	"	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only!	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

UP TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays' only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.									
	SHOLAPORE	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.							
	POONA	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Wk. days & Sunday	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.					
	CAMPOOLEE	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213½	Dyolee	"	3 41	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	8 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	CALLIAN	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MULKAPORE	Dep.	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12½	Nargaum	"	...	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
23½	Warrungaum	"	...	...	...	10 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Bhosawul	"	...	...	...	10 52	...	...	...	...	...	...
44½	Julgaum	"	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
74½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
101½	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
127½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
143½	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
158½	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
169½	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
189	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
204½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
220½	EGUTPOORA	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.											
						A.M.	P.M.					
	KUSSARAH	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
228½	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
242½	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
245½	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
262½	CALLIAN	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	CALLIAN	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	6 52	8 10
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 22
276½	BOMBAY	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 47

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies..........Rs. 4 0 0 each.
{ Dhoolees.......... " 2 4 0 each.

THULL GHAUT..........Dhoolees..........Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 21st May 1863.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S me hod and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

JUST ARRIVED.—

Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London	Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice

Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for	Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to 85
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved	25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from	20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever	700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever	600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds	400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved	300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs.	28
Do. Do.	best	"	36
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	"	40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		"	32
Do. Do.	Do.	"	35
Do. Do.	best	"	38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	"	65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides.	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 " Do.	"	15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	14
Do. 8 " Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do	3	12
Do. Youth's do	3	0
Do. do. do	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ ins., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... " 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ....Rs. 175 0

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

	long	wide	deep			
Toilet — 6	3¼	2¾		each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½	4¼	3		"	20	0
No. 1 — 9	5½	3½		"	21	0
No. 2 — 9½	6	3¾		"	23	0
No. 3 — 10½	6	4		"	25	0
No. 4 — 12	7	5		"	28	0
No. 5 — 13	8	5½		"	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

	long	wide	deep			
No. 1 — 14½	9	5¾		each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½	9½	6½		"	28	0
No. 3 — 17½	10¾	7½		"	33	0
No. 4 — 19	12½	7½		"	39	0

DEED BOXES.

	long	wide	deep			
No. 1 — 13¾	9¼	8¾		each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16¾	12¼	11		"	30	0
No. 6 — 23¾	16¼	16½		"	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 —16¾ long, 12¼ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canzmein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.
Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops		1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of al kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

Insurances, &c.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London	London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co.	Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce	Liverpool.
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William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co.	Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, or Leech, Harrison, and Forwood	Liverpool.
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James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co.	London.
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Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co.	Liverpool.
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AUDITORS.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hall, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.
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London—Messrs. Laurence, Son & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.C.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. C. and T. Irvine.
BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
3, Cook Street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships hemselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
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COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
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WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
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J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap, 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
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JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabuilt Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insuance Company.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.
For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND, £2,122,828.
THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. Agents.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a few Cases of China Paper Umbrellas and Camphor, a hundred Gross of Coloured Reel Thread, Bundles of Pound Thread, a quantity of Grey Madapollams, Coloured Prints, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few Dozens White and Colored Gentlemen's Shirts.
A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Fancy Melton, 2 Cases of assorted Screws, 2 Cases of Glass Ware, a few dozen Beer in quarts and pints, a few dozen Claret and Porter, about 200 Kegs of Red Lead, 1 Case of Beads, 20 Cases Blue Paint, 2 Casks assorted Screws, 60 Cash Boxes, 230 Dozen Files of sizes, 12 Dozen Scarf Pins, 2000 Pieces plated Carriage beeding, 8 Cases Iron Kettles, 50 Dozen Gross Hooks, 75 Dozen Hose, 60 Dozen Iron Hammers, 1 Case Plated ware, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MALWA WOOL.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Funneswaddy, in the Warehouse, and by order of Thucker Jewraz Soonderjee, in account and at the risk of Shaw Jewraz Damoder.
55 Boras Malwa Wool.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.
By order of the Owner and on account of first Purchaser.
On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction on the spot, all that valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with substantial House and Premises, standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, lately vacated by the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., containing by admeasurement 7123 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the low ground lying between the same and Malabar Hill road, on or towards the West by the road called the Napeon Road, on or towards the North by the House of Ragoonathdass Ramlall, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

ALSO.
On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,367 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name name of "Seeree," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yaill, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separates it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier Road, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.
For the full particulars for both the above properties, apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.
SHERRY.
Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.
WINES.
Good Sherry ....Rs. 13 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ....Rs. 18 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.
Bombay, 16th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c. &c.
TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th, on THURSDAY the 18th, and on FRIDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Police Chowkey, a consignment of very superior Europe Furniture, Magnificent Pier Glasses, Tucker's Lamps, &c. just arrived, comprising Mahogany and Rosewood, elegantly brass inlaid, and plain Oblong, Side, Card, Pier, Writing, Work, Occasional and other Tables, of a variety of choice and fancy patterns, with Marble Slabs, Cheffoniers with Glass Doors, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, Setties, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Music Stands, several pairs of magnificent large and small size Looking and Pier Glasses, and Mirrors in very elegantly ornamented frames, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, Chandeliers with rich Cut Drops, Crystal Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps, Bronze Do., Handsome Brass Gilt Hall Lanterns, Carriage Lamps, Elegant Velvet Pile and English Brussels Carpets, Sofa and Carriage Rugs, Handsome Large Vases, and Table Ornaments, Excellent Eight-day English Clocks by "French" and others, a collection of Musical Boxes and Accordions, Fancy Velvet Pile Table Covers, Superior Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, rich Cut Glass Ware, Best Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks; also an assortment of Elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, and a variety of fancy goods and merchandise, &c. &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A Self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
A first rate Yaboo Pony, free from vice, color dark brown.
One Nuggur Cart in thorough good order. Price Rs. 265.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOORABJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th June 1863.

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